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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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No. 53,873.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA (EXTRA)	6522
12th „ *	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	EGYPT	7912		
22nd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th „	ARCADIA	6803		
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th „	ARABIA	7903		
20th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th „	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th „	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
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A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

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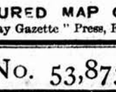

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,348	Sellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,016	Boyer	1st Nov. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „

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SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th Sep. „

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† AUSTRIA	A. Biliaffer	7609	5th Oct. „
† SILESIA	Ldc Stabile	5138	5th Nov. „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piame.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 27th Aug.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DWARKA	1700	Thur. 23rd Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
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SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

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TOTOMI MARU	5412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4804	Iapratk.	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER De ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
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Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 20th August, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 14TH AUGUST, 1906.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 29th August, 1906 at 10 P. M.,

F. H. TOD,
Secretary.

25TH JULY, 1906.

NOTICE.

WANTED CHIEF ENGINEERS for Steamers owned by the Undersigned. Terms: 1st year, £ 22 : 2nd year £ 23-10 and 3rd year £ 25. Agreement for three years. Apply with testimonials.

ESSAJEE TAJBHOY.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO., LD.,

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES FOR

SIDEROSTHEN ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.

THIS PAINT HAS WITHSTOOD THE MOST SEVERE TESTS WHERE RUST ATTACKS METAL, BEING RUST-PROOF, DAMP-PROOF, AND WHITE ANT-PROOF,

Metal will . . . . NEVER RUST
And Woodwork . . NEVER ROT
If Coated with . . SIDEROSTHEN.

WHY COAT THE INSIDE OF BOILERS WITH "SIDEROSTHEN"?

BECAUSE { Pitting is impossible. Scale is easily removed. Expense of chipping is avoided.

STOCKED IN BOMBAY IN 28 LB. AND 1 CWT. DRUMS.

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THE BRITISH WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

Protects all varieties of Wood from decay—whether the situation be damp or dry—and from the ravages of all wood-destroying insects, such as the WHITE ANT on shore and the TEREDO in sea water. Rats will not gnaw wood which has been treated with ANTHROL.

STOCKED IN BOMBAY IN 5 GALLON DRUMS. PRICE RS. 10 PER DRUM.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the interest on the Government Pro-Note lodged by the late Assistant Engineer, Mr. G. C. FORD, of His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, amounting to *Halli Sicca* Rs. 304-12-3, has been remaining as unclaimed property with the Accountant General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, it is hereby notified that any person having a claim to the same may appear in person or by a duly authorized Agent before the said Accountant General, H. H. The Nizam's Government, and establish his claim within five years from this date, failing which the amount will be credited to Government.

Given under my hand this Thirteenth day of August, 1906.

G. J. PERRAM,
Superintending Engineer, G. B.,
P. W. DEPARTMENT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 228 of 1906.

MAHOMED AKIL BIN MAHOMED ABID .....Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI AYESHABAI and others.....Defendants.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to the estate of MAHOMED ABID BIN MAHOMED ARIFF are required to send in their claims or pay the amount owing by them as the case may be to us as Solicitors for Mr. MERWANJI KAIKHUSROO, the Receiver of the above Estate, appointed by the High Court of Bombay in the above suit at our office, 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the Estate belonging to the above deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled to the same, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received. Dated this 26th day of July, 1906.

BICKNEL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys for the Receiver.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS 1906 AGGREGATING Rs. 21,00,000.

Sixty years Rs. 15,00,000.
Thirty years Rs. 6,00,000.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 21 Lakhs namely :—

A.—Rs. 15 lakhs in Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay it 60 years.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, in 30 years.

(2). A.—Rs. 15 lakhs 60 years Loan. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(3). B.—Rs. 6 lakhs 30 years Loan. No tender will be considered at a rate below par that is Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and rateably to the next highest Tenderers whose Tenders are not less than Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(4). As a condition to the issue of these Loans, the Board under Section 31A of the Bombay Port Trust Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6 lakhs either wholly from one or other of the said Loans or partly from one and partly from the other for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be respectively in the case of :—

A. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.

B. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders not being less than the minimum rate of Rs. 100.

The allotments to the public will be the balance, or balances of the respective loans.

(5). In both cases :—

(A). The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required and will bear interest payable at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, half yearly on 1st September and 1st March.

(B). 3 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st January 1907. Interest will accrue on those respective instalments from the date of their payment.

(C). The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1907.

(6). Tenders which should be distinctly headed either "FOR THE THIRTY YEARS LOAN" or "FOR THE SIXTY YEARS LOAN" will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the chairman of the Port Trust.

(7). Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

(8) Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. 1879, the interest on the Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

(9). In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the High Court of Madras and the Chief Courts and Authorities of the Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

AS THURSDAY the 23rd August, 1906, is a Gazetted Holiday the Week End Return Tickets available between certain Stations will be issued between Wednesday the 22nd August and Monday the 27th August, 1906, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon of the following Tuesday, the 28th August, 1906.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 15TH AUGUST, 1906.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Copies of a circular recently circulated in India by an Insurance agent have been sent to Mr. E. P. Henderson, LCS., retd., by Indian correspondents for opinion. The Insurance Office concerned, in repudiating all responsibility for this document, has been constrained to own to Mr. Henderson that it contains statements which are not in accordance with fact. If any persons in India who have recently been induced to insure on the strength of a document resembling that above mentioned will put details of their cases before Mr. Henderson, he will furnish ample materials in support of his assertions, including a certified copy of a letter from the Insurance Office in question disowning the above-mentioned circular, and he will at the same time proved that the future cost of any such policies can be more advantageously applied elsewhere. Mr. Henderson trusts that the Anglo-Indian public will recognise the importance of these facts as a concrete instance of the danger of accepting as correct the interested assertions of Insurance agents. If any interest Anglo-Indians to know that a slightly smaller annual premium than that required to secure in the Office under reference a £1000 with profits Policy for a European Civilian resident of India aged 25 next birthday would suffice to secure an identical Policy in another Office (Non-proprietary) on a stronger basis of valuation by far, and that at present bonus rates of both Offices, the result of the latter Policy would prove superior at the normal date of death of the insured person by THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX POUNDS, and this notwithstanding the fact that the illustration chosen designedly gives the inferior office special advantage in respect of the particular date at which the two policies would become claims. Those who value nearly £400 of additional advantage per £1000 insured coupled with a far finer bonus record than that falsely described in the said circular as "unequalled," will consult their own interests in taking the trouble to ascertain whether Mr. Henderson can prove his words or not. A copy of his conditions can be obtained by sending an addressed half-anna envelope to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette." 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.

HOTEL WATSON'S ANNEXE,

BOMBAY, adjoining the YACHT CLUB overlooking the Sea, most suitable for families.

ELECTRIC FANS IN ROOM.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No, 705 OF 1904,

HANSRAJ VALJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Gulalwady without the Fort of Bombay..... .....Plaintiff.

vs.

NANALAL AMBARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 26th day of July, 1906, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following properties at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land with a Buffalo Shed standing thereon, situate at Matunga, Upper Mahim, in the Singatta Wadi, Mogal Lane containing by admeasurement One hundred and twenty-five feet and bounded on the North by the vacant field of Nathu Valjee, East by the Municipal pipe line, and West by the second stable of the Defendant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land with a buffalo shed standing thereon situate at Matunga, Upper Mahim, in the Singatta Wadi, Mogal Lane, containing by admeasurement One hundred and twenty-five feet and bounded on the North by the Fazendari land belonging to the Defendant, on the South by the vacant field belonging to Nathu Valjee, on the East by the buffalo shed of the Defendant, and on the West by Mogal Lane.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 31st day of August 1906, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1906.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

Principal : SIR ISAMBARD OWEN, D.C.L., M.D.

SESSION OF 1906-7.

Matriculation and Exhibition Examinations, Sept. 24-29th.

Opening of term, October 2nd.

Particulars of curricula for University Degrees and College Diplomas in ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, MINING, METALLURGY, AGRICULTURE, PURE SCIENCE and LETTERS ; as well as of Fellowships, Scholarships and Exhibitions and of facilities for residence on application to—

F. H. PRUEN, Secretary,
ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,
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BUILDING MATERIAL and GENERAL MERCHANTS. Have always in stock ; "BASEL MISSION" Best Mangalore Roofing Tiles, Ceiling and Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

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MARBLE SLABS and BLOCKS, also Marble Tiles, White Black and Colors.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.—Genuine English "Nine Elms" Brand.

NEWELITE and LUXOLITE Opal Tiles.

ITALIAN and FRENCH Hexagonal and Square Tiles of Different varieties.

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27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and Bunder Road, Kurrachi.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th September, 1906, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1907.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1906, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Venice Steam Navigation Co.'s S.S. "ORSEOLO," from VENICE, TRIESTE, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 15 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning to Survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective CARGO otherwise they will not be entertained.

No survey can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the landing Shed.

Applications for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the Survey can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh day.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA.
Agents : VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Construction of the Buildings for the Chemical Laboratory and the extension of the Textile WORKSHOPS of this Institute. Plans can be seen and forms of Tender and Schedules of quantities etc, can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned at Byculla. A DEPOSIT of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) must be paid in along with the Tender which must reach the undersigned not later than 1 P.M. on the 31st August, 1906.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Everyadditional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Shabby condition, but strong. What offers? Apply No. 561A. Advt., Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a good LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, in a European Office, Fort. Starting Salary of Rs. Sixty per month. Apply No. 619A., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and Supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	95,08,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
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*The basis of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE A

A FOOTBALL PLAYER

Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES,

Fresh and

Stimulating.

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Perfection.

PROVISIONS,

always fresh and

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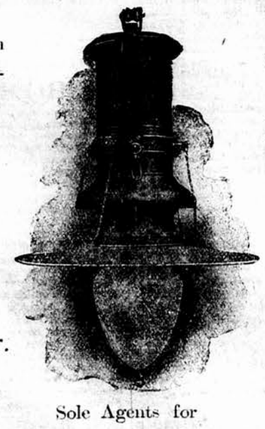

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Rooms Airy and Commodious,

With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Queen Christina, 2,803 tons, Captain J. Breaks, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE N. Y. Kaisha steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain S. Ishikawa, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2,930 tons, Captain J. Potthast, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Orsolo, 2,784 tons, Captain S. Fennaro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain T. Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R. J. Rickfor, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia, 2,784 tons, Captain G. Dodero, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE French mail steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain F. Boyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Australia via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,315 tons, Captain A. Haig, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Liverpool—Mrs. A. W. Blake, Mrs. and Miss Constible, Miss and Master Jackson, Mrs. C. H. Crole-Rees, Mrs. and Miss D'Sa, Major R. J. A. Terry, and Mrs. A. Holden, and 2 children. For London—Lieut.-Col. J. H. E. Beer, Captain Fipbinstone, Major R. L. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanley Smith. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. W. Fulton. For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. G. Michaeli.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Orsolo s.	Fennaro	Venice, July 19
	Dumbea s.	Boyer	Marseilles, Aug 1
	Egypt s.	London	London, July 27
	Canara s.	Kerr	London, July 12

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Ischea s	Dodero	Hongkong
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
	Reichenfels s.	Potthost	Hamburg, &c
	Bombay Maru s.	Ishikawa	Kobe, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Circassia, Haig, for Liverpool, &c

" Queen Christina, Breaks, for Baltimore

" Dumbea, Boyer, for Noumea, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nawab, for Calcutta, &c

" Canara, for Antwerp

" Persia, for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
2	Clematis	Calcutta
5	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
13	Clan Maclean	Coast
13	Taroba	Rangoon
14	Manora	Calcutta
14	Shadwell	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEMER-MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 16th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 16th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, left Port Said on the evening of the 16th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Avoca, left Port Said on the evening of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan O'Gilvy, arrived at London on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 17th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru, left Colombo for Bombay to-day and due here on the 21st instant.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

178-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Malik Salam Malik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V K J Billimoria.

For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-03—Mulla and M—Rustom Archseer Cooper vs Moorarji Kalianji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)

91-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Molnuji vs Dharamsi Shankerji and others—Little and Co

Long Causes.

521-03—Daphatary and D. Chunilal—Ddaramdas Saranyr vs. Gangaram Khyldas Bharatia Monsukhlal J. and H.

625-28052-05—Alvi H M and R—Bharmull Bhimn and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co Mehta and S

778-03—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nuruddin bin Sayed Hisamuddin Alifai and anther Captain and V

650-03—Payne and Co—M L Brumning vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

298-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

434-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

30-05—M J and M. Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jakeria—Payne and Co (S C C Suit)

480-16188-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A S Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

(Contested Chamber Matters.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary suit.

91-06—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttonbai widow—Wadia G and Co—part heard

Long Causes.

846-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chanshelinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

202-06—Little and Co—Emily Blanhi Bleach vs Charles George Bleach—Mehta and S

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and Mirza and S

263-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

267-03—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairali—Thakurdas and Co

275-06—Malvi H. M. and E.—Bhasidhor Badridas vs Messrs Sheworam Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others Captain and V

763-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Velji-Khoda and other—chia and S

227-01—Payne and Co—Yasira Begum vs Muncherska Bomonji Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co T D and Co.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol resale, in stock at Paris India

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—July 24, at Freestone Lodge, Lennox Road, Southsea, wife of Capt F C Edwards, Royal Marine Light Inf, H M S Roxburgh of a son.

KIRBY—July 30, at Astbury Rectory, Brackley, wife of Major Norborne Kirby of a son.

MITCHELL—July 29, at 4 Worthing Road, Southsea, wife of Commander F H Mitchell, R N of a son.

WINGATE—July 27, at 11, The Paragon, Blackheath, Kent, wife of Col E Wingate, CIE, Indian Army of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUTHBERTSON—GOWER—July 28, at Christ Church, Ealing, Clive Cuthberson to Mildred and Macy Gower, daughter of the late Major Charles Hesketh Aldersey Gower, of the Madras Staff Corps, and deputy commissioner in the Burma Commission.

DEGBY—LIDDELL—July 26, at St Andrew's Well Street Commander Hon Gerald F Degby to Lady Lilian Liddell, daughter of the second Earl of Ravensworth.

FITZ-MAURICE—HARVEY—July 28, at Tasburgh Church, James Campbell Ouseley Fitzmaurice late 74th Highlanders, British Vice-consul at Bruges, to Sibyl Henrietta, daughter of Sir Charles Harvey, Bart.

JOHNSTON—MURPHY—July 24, at St Mary Abbot's Kensington, Edmund T R Johnston, rector of Peebles, Scotland, to Dora, daughter of Major Cecil Murphy, R A (retired).

KEARY—PRENDERGAST—July 31, at St Jame's Piccadilly, Henry O'Urrban Keary, D S O, lieutenant-colonel Indian Army, to Mabel Louise Prendergast.

DEATHS.

CAPEL—July 31, at 26 Connaught square the Hon Reginal Algernon Capel, son of the sixth Earl of Essex, and of Caroline Jeanette, daughter of the eight Duke of St Albans.

GRANT—July 25, at 3 Third Avenue, Hove, Sussex, Anne, wife of Major F W Seafield Grant, late 1st batt. Oxfordshire Light Inf.

HUNT.—July 30, at Alresford, Hants, Charles Edward Hunt, aged 78.

PALMER—July 26, at Waulip Hall, Sir Archdale Robert Palmer-Bart, aged 67.

TAYLOR—July 26, at Hilldrop, Stevenage, Herts Dep Surg Gen Edward Taylor, his Majesty's Bengal Army (retired), aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GODDEN—August 3, at Midnapur, to Mr and Mrs A. L. Godden, a daughter.

DEATH.

HATON—August 11, at Cocanada, Mrs Charlotte Eaton (widow of the late Captain David Eaton), aged 82.

KEMP'S

NEW REMEDIES.

KEMP'S ONE DAY COLD CURE A speedy cure for colds, influenza, &c. As. 12

KEMP'S VOXINOIDS. Menthol, Eucalyptus Black Currant, &c. For the Throat and Chest. As. 12.

KEMP'S LAXATONES. Vegetable ingredients only. For constipation, inactive liver, stomach disorders, &c. As. 12.

KEMP'S ANTI-DOLOR. A true Pain Killer As. 6, As. 12 and Rs. 1-8.

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES. For Asthma and other bronchial affections. Rs, 1-8.

KEMP'S CLOVERINE. Red Clover Compound with Iodide of Potassium. A Blood Purifier and alterative for Boils, Scrofula, &c. Rs. 1-4.

ONLY FROM

Kempx Coax

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water 10-44m., 10-22a. Low water, 3-44m., 4-37a.

Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Poona, 12 noon.

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 11-17m., 11-5a. Low water, 4-26m., 5-15a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday the 20th instant.

COUTTS AND COMPANY.—In another column Messrs Coutts and Co. advertise their arrangements for the Trooping Season 1906-7. They are prepared to handle baggage, letters, telegrams, etc., and to deliver it by their "Soldiers Express Service."

RASH DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Court, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Inspector De-Burgh charged Isab Husein and Husein Rehmu, coachmen in the service of two Mahomedans, with rash and negligent driving on Thursday evening in Tardeo Road. The Inspector saw the accused driving at a rapid pace, trying to race each other, shouting evidently delighted at the fun. The accused were brought to a standstill with difficulty, the first being stopped by the Inspector and the second by a sowar who had to ride a considerable distance to seize the second accused. They were fined Rs. 10 and 15 respectively.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. W. Phoenix Ewing, acting General Manager of Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., charged Mr. George Wilkinson with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75. The accused was arrested under a warrant at Bandra by Inspector Pegge and brought down to Bombay. It appears the accused was given Rs. 220 for sundry expenses and only accounted for Rs. 142. The balance he could not account for. The accused is a daily paid servant and ceased going to work and when letters were written to him, did not reply. The complainant identified the accused in Court. Mr. Vicaji, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that the latter took the matter very lightly. He said that the accused was a family man and a school master, and was not likely to run away. He was released on bail on personal recognizance.

A SUCCESSFUL PARSI MEDICO.—News had been received by the English mail of last week of the success of Dr. Kaikhusru Dadabhoy in the Fellowship examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Dr. Kaikhusru received his early medical education at the Lahore Medical College. He went to Edinburgh about the end of the year 1901 and within a short time passed the last two professional examinations of the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh with honours, being up to now the first and only Parsi to obtain this much coveted distinction. Since then he has been engaged in practice for more than four years in Durham and Yorkshire winning the highest opinions alike of his superiors and patients. He was for more than 18 months on the honorary staff of the Montague Hospital, Mexborough, where he soon made his mark among his colleagues as a successful surgeon and an able obstitrician. Since securing the coveted Fellowship, he devoted his attention to the special study of gynæcological work and was, a short time ago, elected a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh We note that he is shortly returning to Bombay and settle down for practice, where his experience and distinguished past career ought to secure for him a bright future.

BREACH OF FORWARD CONTRACT.—In the Small Causes Court, Mr. J. E. Modi, Fourth Judge, disposed of a claim for damages made by one Bharmal Sirinu and others against Waghinji Bechar and others. The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji and the defendants by Mr. K. B. Sethna. The facts of the case showed that the damages were in respect of a breach of a forward contract, in that the defendants had failed to deliver the stipulated quantity of linseed on the 8th May last. The defendants admitted the infringement, but stated that the damages should be calculated on the basis of sales made on the day to the firm of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and to Mr. J. Fachiri.

Plaintiff's contended that two sales did not represent the true market rate, which it was stated, was about Rs. 8 per cwt. and not Rs. 7-12 as the defendants had represented. The Judge held on the evidence, that the purchases made by the two firms on which the defendants relied, did not represent the true state of the market on that day. The evidence tendered on this head was therefore of no effect. He held that the market-rate being Rs. 7-15 damages were assessed on that basis with an additional half anna for new bagging. A decree was passed accordingly in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

LOVE AND A PARTNERSHIP.

Untoward End of an Engagement.

A story of love and commerce was unfolded on August 3 afternoon in an application to Mr. Justice Buckley in the Chancery Division for the appointment of a receiver in a Balham Hill musical business.

Counsel, Mr. Buckmaster, said that Miss Mabel Leest alleged that she was a partner with the defendant in a partnership action. The defendant's name was Alf Richards, and the business—"piano and music"—was carried on at 159, Balham-hill, under the name of Frank Richords. The plaintiff was twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and in 1902 she and the defendant were engaged to be married, and the business was to support them in their married life. In January, 1902, a distress was put in on the goods of the business. The plaintiff had at that time a little money of her own, and she paid out the distress for £37 5s. 6d. She bought the goods from the plaintiff, who held them in security for rent. From the time she entered the business she assisted in it throughout, and provided considerable sums of money for its maintenance, amounting in all to upwards of £300. The relations between the parties from the business point of view were those of partners with joint liabilities and a joint interest in the profits. Counsel supposed that the thing might have gone on all right but for the proverbial interruptions that take place in the relations of people engaged to be married. The plaintiff's mother was, not unreasonably, anxious about her daughter's position with regard to the business, and so took a very strong view, and one that was wholly unfounded, as the defendant's conduct. She slanded him, and he brought an action against her and recoved heavy damages. But in cross-examination he said in so many words that the present plaintiff, Miss Mabel Leest, had an interest in the business. The relationship between plaintiff and defendant broke up, the engament to marry was broken off, and the defendant appared to have then behaved in a most remarkable manner with regard to the young lady, who had been of the most material financial help to him. On June 22 last he presented a revolver at her head and told her she had no interest in the business and that she must go away. He seemed also to have instructed his solicitors to write and make the gravest charges against the plaintiff of having misappropriated the moneys of the business. He declined to recognise that she had any interest in the business, and it had become necessary, if the young lady was ever to obtain the repayment of the money she had invested, that a receiver should be appointed of the assets.

Counsel for the defendant opposed the application for a receiver, arguing that there was no partnership, and maintaining that in return for the cheques paid by the plaintiff she was handed back the money. He asked his lordship not to assist the plaintiff with what was nothing but a very nebulous claim.

His lordship however, in appointing a receiver, said the plaintiff had a *prima facie* case for saying that she had an interest in the business. It was obviously untrue for the defendant to say in his affidavit that he had not received any sum "as purchase money from the plaintiff or otherwise whatsoever," because there were cheques which showed that he did receive sums from her.

PRISON LIFE FAILS TO REFORMS.

Sentence of Transportation.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court; the Hon Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Rama bin Appa Marne, who was in July last convicted by Mr. C. A. Kincaide, Sessions Judge of Poona, of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The accused was committed for trial by Mr. H. F. Carvalho, City Magistrate of Poona City, for an offence punishable under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. He was charged with having been previously convicted no less than five times and he pleaded guilty to those as well as the present charge. He was quite a young man, only thirty years of age, and yet in the last thirteen years he had been convicted, said the Session Judge, no less than five times, and had spent no less than four years and three months in prison. After a full consideration of the circumstances of this case, it seemed to Mr. Kincaid useless to send him again to prison when prison life had so wholly failed to reform him. Mr. Kincaid sentenced him, therefore, to transportation for seven years. In the present case the accused on the 1st. June last at Poona, sold to one Raichand Gunpatrao a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 26-4-0, which belonged to one Gainu Tulsiram, whom he deceived and dishonestly induced to deliver to him the ornament. Between December 1901 and 9th July 1904, accused had been convicted in four cases of theft under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code and in one case under section 420 Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

THE KAISER AND THE RED PERIL.

"Anti-Militarism an International Curse."

A telegram dated Paris, August 3 says.—The "Matin" this morning prints further extracts from the German Emperor's conversation on the occasion when M. Gaston Menier dined on board the Imperial yacht at Bergen.

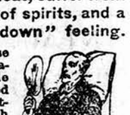
His Majesty is reported as saying: "The Yellow peril is not the only one. The Red peril threatens all heads of States. The adversaries of order and authority are admirably agreed among themselves, while those whose business it is to make them respected are less so."

The "Matin" adds that recently, at the time of the Kiel Regatta the Emperor William expressed keen regret that no French warship had attended the festivities. "I see what it is," he said. "We are still somewhat suspect, and they put us in the corner."

Finally, the journal gives a remark of the Emperor to a French naval officer to the effect that it was wrongly believed that he would be pleased by the weakening of the French army and navy "Antimilitarism," added his Majesty, is an international curse."

Warm, Debilitating Weather

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling.



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and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

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JUSTICE IN EGYPT.

Lord Cromer's Views.

A WEIGHTY WARNING.

AN important White Paper, a brief summary of which has already appeared in our columns was issued on July 27, containing the official correspondence in regard to the recent attack upon British officers at Denshawi and the execution of Egyptian villagers for this outrage. The collection of papers opens with a reprint of the despatches of 1895, recounting the circumstances under which Lord Cromer decided upon the erection of a special tribunal to try serious offences against British officers and men. The Khedivial Decree, dated Feb. 25, 1895 laid it down that:

"A special tribunal is constituted to take cognisance in the special cases indicated in Article 6 hereafter, of crimes and offences committed by natives against soldiers or officers of the army of occupation, or against sailors of the British ships of war stationed in an Egyptian port," to be composed as follows:

The Minister of Justice, President;

The Judicial Adviser;

An English Judge of the Native Court of Appeal selected by the Minister of Justice;

The "Officiating Judge Advocate" of the army of occupation at Cairo or Alexandria;

The President of the Tribunal at Cairo or the President of the Tribunal at Alexandria, as appointed by the Minister of Justice.

Article 6 of the decree provides that:—

All crimes and offences committed by natives against soldiers or officers of the British Army shall continue in principle to be tried by the native tribunals. They shall only be brought before the special tribunal in special cases where the Agent and Consul-General of Great Britain, on the application of the general commanding the army of occupation, and in agreement with him, shall make the request to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

This decree was duly sanctioned by the Earl of Kimberley, then Foreign Minister in the Earl of Rosebery's Government. In forwarding the decree for approval, Lord Cromer remarked:

I should wish it to be understood that the issue of the present decree should not be taken as imputing any blame to the native tribunals. On the contrary, they have dealt with cases of the nature under discussion well and promptly; especially is this the case in the recent attack on sailors of her Majesty's ship Scout. But this incident has brought forcibly to my notice the necessity of having ready to hand some machinery which, should the necessity arise could deal very swiftly and summarily with such cases, and possess the power to inflict severer punishment than is possible under the code. Your lordship will see that this tribunal will only be brought into operation under very exceptional circumstances. Indeed, I believe and hope that its mere creation will go far to obviate the necessity for its action.

That Lord Cromer's hope has been realised is shown by the fact that only twice, once in 1897 and again in the Denshawi affair, has the Special Tribunal had to assemble.

Of the actual incidents at Denshawi which led to the death of Captain Bull and serious injuries to other officers, the despatches give a full account, but they add little to what has already been published. In reporting the result of the trial to Sir Edward Grey Mr. Findlay, Councillor to the British Agency in Cairo, stated:

With regard to the prisoners found guilty, the decision of the Court was unanimous. Premeditation and concerted action were clearly established by the evidence, as was also the fact that the blows which he received acted as a contributory cause of the death of Captain Bull. I am informed that any British jury would have found the first six prisoners guilty of murder. In the case of the four men who are under sentence of death there are no extenuating circumstances; they were held by the Court to be all equally guilty. The Court expressed its opinion that extreme forbearance and self-restraint characterised the behaviour of the officers. It was only after the latter had given up their guns that the chief attack took place. The villagers continued it in cold blood, and showed the greatest brutality.

It will be recollected, of course, that the sentences and the method of carrying them out were made the subject of questions in the House of Commons by the party in whose eyes the acts of British officers are always wrong. In a despatch, dated July 4, Mr. Findlay disposed of the assertions of these gentlemen very effectively. He said:

The execution, which began at 1-30 p. m., and was over by 3-30 p. m., could not have been carried out more quickly. I consider that the arrangements were admirable, and reflect great credit on all concerned. The reports published in the Press have mostly been either false or inaccurate, in spite of every facility having been given.

The most important and interesting document in the White Book is a memorandum written by Lord Cromer, and dated 20, Mansfield-street, London, July 12, in which he reviews at length the question of the maintenance of public order in Egypt. Dealing first with the result of the trial at Denshawi he says:

I concur generally in Mr. Findlay's remarks, and that, had I remained in Egypt, I should in every respect have adopted the same course as that which he pursued. The prisoners had a perfectly fair trial, by a very well constituted Court, all the members of which spoke Arabic, in which language most of the proceedings were conducted. I consider that the sentences, though severe, were just and necessary. I can see nothing reprehensible in the manner in which they were executed. I may remark that Mr. Machell, who was in charge of the proceedings, is a singularly humane man, and is very popular amongst the natives of Egypt by reason of the great sympathy he has always shown for them.

Proceeding to discuss the administration of justice as a whole, Lord Cromer remarks:

It is no exaggeration to say that in the time of Ismail Pasha and his predecessors Egypt was governed almost entirely by the use of the whip, or, to use the term usually employed in Egypt, the "courbash." This instrument was used not only as a means of punishment, but also as one of numerous methods of torture to extract confessions of guilt and to oblige payment of the very heavy taxes which then burdened the country. Upon Ismail Pasha's abdication in 1879, the use of the "courbash" was, under the influence exerted by the European Controllers, practically abolished as an instrument for the collection of taxes, but little or no change was made in other respects.

As late as February, 1883, Lord Dufferin stated that:

At this moment there is no real justice in this country. What passes under that name is mockery, both as regards the tribunals themselves and the corpus juris they pretend to administer.

From 1883 onwards constant efforts were made to improve this state of affairs, but it was not until the early part of 1891 when Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Scott became Judicial Adviser that the spirit of the policy initiated by Lord Dufferin in 1883 was really carried into effect.

Since that time various improvements have been made in the system of justice, but the point to which I wish to draw special attention now is, that gradually the lawless portion of the community in Egypt began to understand that a principle which, so far as they were concerned, was entirely novel, had been introduced into the administration of justice. It was that no one could be punished for a crime unless he was proved to be guilty. Further they came to understand that proof which would satisfy the law Courts was extremely difficult to obtain, and that in the large majority of cases, even when guilt was proved, the punishments were far from being severe. The result has been that, in default of adequate proof, a large number of persons accused of crime, who were unquestionably guilty, have during the last fifteen or twenty years, escaped punishment. Hence, it cannot be doubted, a considerable disrespect for the law was engendered.

Many explanations of this difficulty have been given, none of them very satisfactory. On this point Lord Cromer has a valuable opinion to offer. He says:

My view is that there is probably a certain amount of partial truth in the divergent views put forward by those who at times endeavour to generalise on Egyptian affairs—often, I must be allowed to say, on somewhat imperfect information; but the main difficulty which in connection with the subject now under discussion, we have to meet does not mainly depend upon the system is adopted; neither supposing that system to be honestly carried out, does it depend entirely on the individuals who are the instruments of its execution. Our difficulties are inseparable from the transition period from a reign of arbitrary government to that of law. It may, indeed, be said with a certain amount of truth that the judicial system is, perhaps, half a century in advance of the ideas and standard of civilisation of the people. But I would ask those who urge this plea what remedy they would recommend. Are we to go back to the abuses of the past? Surely not. In that case there is only one course to be pursued. It is that which the Government has been steadily pursuing for some years past—namely, gradually to reform the system where experience has shown that reform is necessary, to educate the people, and to wait patiently for the result. I should, however, add that during the period of transition, which will certainly last for many years, it is very desirable that punishment, more especially in exceptional cases, should be prompt and severe. This, I think, apart from the fact that officers of the Army were concerned, and from the further fact that the recent Pan-Islamic agitation has caused some general unrest in the country, is the main justification for the promptitude and severity of the punishments recently inflicted on the rioters at Denshawi.

After dealing with the legal position of the army of occupation, Lord Cromer goes on to speak of the flogging question.

As regards flogging in general, the correspondence published with this memorandum will show the arduous campaign in which in common with others, I was engaged for many years in Egypt in order to ensure the abolition of this punishment. I have also frequently urged both by European and by native authorities, that the law courts should have power to inflict sentences of flogging in some exceptional cases as indeed, is allowed by the law of England. I have, up to the present time, always refused to listen to these arguments, as, apart from the general objections to all flogging, I was afraid that if it were allowed in virtue of a judicial sentence, there might be a relapse into the illicit practices of former days. The very competent judges who were members of the tribunal interpreted the Decree of 1895 in the sense that the infliction of flogging on the Denshawi rioters was legal. I would propose, however, that the terms of the Decree should be amended in the sense of, for the future, only penalising punishments of the nature of those sanctioned by the penal code.

In conclusion, Lord Cromer utters some weighty words of warning which those who are so anxious to create difficulties for the British Administration in Egypt will do well to ponder over. He says:

I hope the papers which are now published will give the British Parliament and the British public some insight into the very great difficulties which attend the maintenance of public order and tranquility in Egypt. I fear that the discussions which have recently taken place in England have not been of a nature to diminish those difficulties.

I have one remark to make in conclusion. I have, with a short interval, passed nearly thirty years of my life in an earnest endeavour to raise the moral and material condition of the people of Egypt. I have been assisted by a number of very capable officials, all of whom, I may say, have been animated by the same spirit as myself. I do not say that we have done all that we could have wished. Mistakes may possibly at times have been committed, for which, I venture to think, the very difficult nature of our task constitutes a sufficient apology. There still unquestionably remains much to accomplish. Nevertheless, I think we may lay claim to a very fair measure of success. I wish very strongly to dwell on the point that further advance must be gradual. There is no royal road to progress in Egypt. Any attempt to prematurely force Western institutions and Western ideas on the people can only have one result, namely, to produce a reaction and to defeat the object of those well-wishers of Egypt in England with whose general aspirations I believe myself to be in perfect accord, although I may occasionally differ from them as to the time and method of giving effect to the principles which they advocate.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE. July 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J W A Morgan, I C V D, B
Mr G Richards, B
Mr C E Houssin, B
Capt H E C Cowie, R E, B
Mr F Noyce, Bo Cov
Mr A Williams, B Cov
Mr E H Paddon-Row, Bo
Mr R C H Moss-King, B Cov
Mr G O W Dunn, Bo
Mr O H L Napier, Bo
Mr F Whymer, B

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J Sykes, I M S, B, 8 days' furl
Mr L C D Bean, B, 2 mo 15 days' M C (after Oct 3 extraordinary leave)
Major T W Irvine, I M S, B, study leave from 1-5 to 30-6-06
Mr H A Reily, B, 3 mo M C
Major R Castor, I M S, B, study leave from 30-4 to 11-6-6
Mr G R S McCrea, B leave on private affairs commuted into leave on M C and extended 2 mo
Major S H Henderson, I M S, B, study leave from 15-1 to 21-3 and from 7-6 to 7-7-06
Mr G C Lawrie, B, 2 mo M C
Major G F M Ewens, I M S, B, study leave from 24-4 to 30-6-06
Capt W J Weblock, I M S, M study leave from 1-3 to 31-5-06
Capt F S Walker, B, 1 mo special leave
Mr A A Deighton, M, 2 mo M C
Capt F A Smith, I M S, B, study leave from 15-2 to 15-7-06
Mr S Flavel, Bo 2 mo M C
Mr H Godwin-Austen, B 6 mo M C (after 3 mo 13 days extraordinary leave)
Mr F B Jebangir, Bo, 3 mo furl in continuation of privilege leave
Mr G A Hopkins, B 2 mo
Mr E H Paddon-Row, Bo, leave on M C for 3 mo in continuation of privilege leave

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col J R Adie, I M B
Mr F R Bagley, B
Mr H S Harington, B
Lieut-Col J Sykes, I M S, B
Mr W H Stock, B
Mr W Beechey, B
Lieut-Col J J Pratt, I M S B
Mr F G Evans, B
Mr F W Newton, B
Major H Des Vœux, B
Mr A C Crighton, B
Mr N D Beatson-Bell, C S I, B Cov
Mr A H Wilkin, B
Mr A G Harrison, B
Mr G E Dampier, B Cov
Mr F R Stevens, B
Mr J MacKenna, B Cov
Mr R B Wood, M Cov
r F J Pert, B or
Mr J H Bakewell, M
Mr E H S Clarke B
Mr E H Jones, M
Mr M G Simpson, B
Major E St A Wake, Bo
Mr P F de la F Sherman, B
Mr A D Wilkin, Bo
Mr H St A Gillmore, B
Mr G Carmichael, Bo
Mr F W Sedgwick, B

Augnst. 3.

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°°° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1906.

BOMBAY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

AT the request of the Government of Bombay we publish this morning the most important parts of the Financial Statement which the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie will present at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona. In the explanatory sections of the Statement it is shown that owing to there having been a good season, the expenditure on famine relief was very much less than was anticipated. Consequently Government has been able to release a considerable portion of the funds which had accumulated for that purpose and to devote it to works of practical value, whose execution would otherwise have been deferred. As we foreshadowed some time ago a portion of the surplus is devoted to the improvement of the hospitals, We must express our disappointment that a greater sum has not been devoted to this purpose, for the condition of most of the mofussil hospitals is not creditable to us, whilst that of the institutions in Bombay is far from satisfactory. Works connected with the St. George's Hospital in Bombay and the new hospital at Karachi, new Civil Hospital at Belgaum, Wadia Home for Nurses in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, additional accommodation for Nurses in the Cama Hospital, a bungalow for the Civil Surgeon at Larkhana and the addition of an upper storey to the Hattesing and Premabhai Hospital at Ahmedabad—that is the full list of hospital improvements that we can count upon. The programme is not nearly extensive enough It is notorious that the bulk of the hospitals in the mofussil are ill furnished and badly equipped, whilst those in Bombay are far from being complete. In stations when the Civil Surgeon is keen on his work, he purchases his instruments out of his privy purse, at an expenditure he cannot afford, whilst in those where the principal aim of the Medical Officer is to get through routine work and draw his pay the state of things merits, the description Sir Frederick Treves applied to the Military Hospitals in South Africa, for they are no more up-to-date either as regards implements or general equipment. And as we have said the Bombay hospitals are far from perfection. What Government has decided upon is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

Upon Educational Works we observe an extra sum amounting to close upon thirty lakhs is to spent; almost a third of the whole amount is to aid primary education, being ear-marked for grants-in-aid to Board schools. Over six lakhs goes towards the construction and maintenance of Government educational buildings, about two and a quarter towards the Grant Medical College and the Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad, while smaller sums are to go to the Veterinary College of Bombay, allowancesare made to Dakshini Fellows and others, a sum to donations to Scientific Societies, the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts and to the Veterinary class at Poona, thus bringing the total provincial expenditure on educational objects to Rs. 48,79,000. We are glad to see that Government has set aside a larger sum of money than usual for irrigation purposes though the increase is to be expended chiefly on minor works in Sind. As to Famine Relief the Government seems to have made ample provisions for all requirements, so far as can be judged, and to have set aside sufficient for probable plague expenditure including the cost of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel. In connection with Land Revenue the contribution to go to Imperial funds is set down at Rs. 7,41,000 whilst the net assignment to Provincial account is Rs. 64,86,000. The expenditure which includes the cost of the district staff employed in the collection of the land revenue shows an increase over last year's figures, which is explained as being chiefly due to the provision of something over five lakhs on account of village officers in Sind, the expenditure being classed as Provincial instead of local from the current year, and to increased provision for the survey of talukdari villages, for the revision of revenue establishments in Sind, for additional allowances and establishments for famine duty, for grain compensation charges, for cash allowances to village officers in alienated villages, and for the appointments of the Collector of Bombay and his Assistant whose pay and exchange compensation allowance have ceased to be divided under a variety of heads since the creation of the Imperial Customs Service.

His Excellency the President and Members of Council will doubtless congratulate themselves and one another—as they have reason to do—on the improved prospects with which the new financial year has been ushered in. Owing to the reduced amounts they were able to devote to the purposes of famine relief in the past season, they begin with a substantial balance in hand of Rs. 73,77,000 as compared with something like thirty lakhs a year ago. It is anticipated, however, when Government has carried out the programme it has set for itself, that the balance will have been reduced to about thirty lakhs and a half. But,that is after making an apparently ample provision for possible scarcity in the current year, so that it is possible the surplus may be even greater than is now anticipated. It is not unreasonable to hope that the Presidency has at last entered upon a period of full years; lean ones have prevailed too long already and a term of prosperity and plenty is surely our due. Still, as we have said, Government has not been too sanguine or has it allowed the present bright outlook to beget carelessness, recognising that although the revenues on which it vitally depends must not be needlessly sacrificed, it is necessary to take care that the cultivator shall receive the full extent of relief to which he is entitled in bad seasons. The hon'ble Finance Member is inclined to pessimism as regards the collection of his revenues, for he cannot lose sight of the fact that the more the remissions and advances of a bad season the more money there is to be collected in a succeeding good one, and although the cultivator is honest enough when he has the money, it takes some time to get it. Still past experience is not dispiriting, and we believe there is now sufficient reason to look forward to a really prosperous financial year throughout the Presidency.

THE POSTMEN'S STRIKE. In resolving upon a strike the Bombay postmen not only committed an offence against the law but alienated public sympathy. A strike of public servants, levelled against their employers, the public, and which puts the entire community to inconvenience cannot be tolerated for a moment and whatever stern methods may be adopted to put an end to such a movement will have approval of the general public. That the postmen had grievances there cannot be the least doubt; on the other hand, it is clear that the Director-General and the Postmaster-General of Bombay offered concessions which were sufficiently liberal. But the men were disinclined to conciliation. It is evident that there is among them a number of mischievous individuals who exercise a potent influence over their comrades and that whatever terms had been offered they would have been unhesitatingly rejected. This was an unfortunate feature of the affair, for it could but lead to a proportion of the men permanently losing their employment, whereas had wiser counsels prevailed efforts would have been made to meet them—as indeed they were—and the large body of men, now out work, would to-day have remained on the books and been in receipt of better rates of pay. The Post Office is not an impecunious department and the officials at its head had no excuse for withholding—even if they had the desire to withhold—from the men a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. And had the men persisted in their representations, both by direct memorial to the Department and through the medium of the Press, sufficient pressure could have been put upon the authorities to induce them to ameliorate the condition of their subordinates and that without loss to the revenues and without injury to themselves. But the influence of the refractory element to be found in all bodies of working men and to which outbursts of insubordination are invariably to be traced, proved too strong for them and led to disaster. We feel for the men who so weakly permitted themselves to be led away, but we trust that no consideration whatever will prevent the local officials dispensing with the services, once and for all, of the men responsible for a strike which dislocated public business and was injurious to the well-being of the entire city.

Postmen are proverbially poorly paid. They are worked very long hours and in this country they have quite as good a record for efficiency as those of any other. But when they made their last representation to the Director-General, that official was able to show them that compared with other men of their class they had very little to complain of, though he sanctioned an improved rate of pay, with which they ought to have been fully satisfied. As to hours of work the Director-General was able to reply that men of the same class in other employment worked much longer hours, that they had better leave rules than any other subordinates of their class, and as to the question of holidays that the postmen of Bombay were not worse off than those of other parts of India. Such concessions as were made and such increases of pay as were sanctioned cannot be said to have been ungenerous, especially when we learn that the Director-General was well aware that the men "contemplated illegal and insubordinate conduct and actions" and that their conduct in the matter had not been loyal and straightforward. He warned the hands who had addressed him that Government would not tolerate such an attitude, and while they were in Government service they must conform strictly to the rules laid down like all other Government servants, otherwise they would render it difficult for the Postmaster-General to support their claims. If the men had followed capable leaders, or possessed sufficient intelligence to act for, themselves their difficulties would have been overcome and their grievances at an end. The concessions granted by the Department had already come into operation and the question of house-rent might easily have been adjusted, for, as our report yesterday stated, the Director-General and the Postmaster-General admitted that in that respect they had a real grievance. They had hoped that the increased rates of pay would have helped them over the difficulty, but they might also have considered the advisability and practicability of erecting or providing quarters for them. This would be a step which would prove to the advantage of the Department as would to the men. The men would be saved expense; they would be on the spot when wanted and moreover the Department would have such a hold upon them that incidents like that of the past two days would be impossible. Refractory, insubordinate men would quickly find themselves without shelter as well as without employment, and the contingency would cause them to hesitate a long time before resorting to the illegal and insubordinate conduct and actions with which the Director-General has charged them.

A hundred stalwarts refused to join in the strike and stuck manfully to their duties. The fact should not be forgotten and in the re-arrangements and reorganisation which will necessarily follow the dismissal of so many men, it will not be an unwise or an ungraceful thing to promote them to a grade higher than that in which they are now serving. It would be a fitting recognition of their loyalty and the adoption of this course would point a moral and adorn a tale to be retold in the Department for all time—as to how the Department rewards faithful service at the expense of those who refuse to fulfil their engagements and resort to practices which are contrary to expediency and law. As a consequence of the tactics adopted on Thursday four hundred postmen have been deprived of employment and of their uniform and must seek elsewhere occupation which will bring them in less pay, and no pension and in which probably also leave rules are non-existent. We cannot condemn the authorities for the steps they have taken. Strikers against a public department must be sternly dealt with. But we must congratulate the Postmaster-General and the Presidency Postmaster on the resourcefulness they have displayed in dealing with the emergency in so far as it affects public convenience. They have secured the service of a number of Mofussil postmen who, in company with police sepoys acquainted with the various divisions and sub-divisions of Bombay, will be sent round in victorias and thus no avoidable delay will occur in the distribution of packets and letters. In the course of a few days little, if any, inconvenience will be felt, for new men can be very quickly trained and plenty of hands are available. The strike has ended —disastrously for the strikers.

MILITARY SURGERY. "Miles" who has written much ou service matters both in peace and war, has just published a little pamphlet, entitled "Military Surgery in its relation to the science and art of War." The term "military surgery" is used to express of whole knowledge, duties and profession of the military surgeon and not in the restricted sense of military traumatics, or gunshot and other wounds in war to which it is so often applied and confined. The writer advocates reforms of an extensive kind, holding that the deadening effects of the present system on the surgeon officer himself crush initiative,discourage self-reliance and weaken even sense of responsibility. For these glaring defects there is no remedy, without change of organisation. Till that is carried out, he says, it is not possible to place the surgeon officer in the position to exercise initiative, or to carry out pratically measures designed to increase physical efficiency. His sense of responsibility can never be cultivated till it goes hand in hand with full knowledge and power. That is a fact, and its evidence lies in the nature of things. Military Surgery cannot be considered to have reached complete development till the surgeon officer can come forward and say—"I have weighed the military and physical aspects of the question, and can say distinctly which preponderates." Then commanders will feel their advice is scientific, reliable, and *ex parte*, and calculated to ensure the highest physical efficiency attainable under the circumstances. It is not possible to give every officer the technical knowledge to judge as above, therefore the special service must be so trained to help the others. Reform is urgently called for, and must come.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at noon on Thursday.

MAJOR GLYN, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, left Ootacamund on Sunday on a short visit to Madras.

HIS Excellency the Governor will preside at the Founder's Day at the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, on the 6th proximo.

COMPLAINTS have been received from the indigo districts of excessive rain and consequent damage to the plants in some estates, but, on the whole, the *Indian Daily News* says, the season is stated to have been favourable, and produce has been good.

IT is understood that the embargo on elephant shooting in Uppér Burma has been, or is about to be, withdrawn, in consequence of the discontinuance of kheddah operations at Katha, where so many Government elephants have lately died of anthrax. If the restrictions have not been altogether removed, it is as well that they should be, as constant complaints of damage to crops, etc., by elephants are heard from several districts.

MR. AND MRS. CROCKER, of Taunton, supposed to be the oldest married couple in England, celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of their wedding on August 2. Although their united age is nearly 190 years, still they enjoy good health, but are becoming rather feeble and deaf. Their memory of things long gone by is quite remarkable. Mr. Crocker well remembers the rejoicings after Waterloo, and has a very vivid recollection of seeing a man nearly ninety years ago whipped through the streets of Wintham.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the "Giornale d'Italia" has interviewed M. Emile Ollivier, who is represented as declaring that the Triple Alliance projected in 1869 would not have saved France from suffering her defeats of 1870—1. M. Ollivier maintained that Napoleon III. could not have acted otherwise than as he did. He denied that the Empress Eugenie had taken up the attitude ascribed to her. The real responsibility of the Empress was that of having prevented Napoleon III. from returning to Parris after the catastrophe. M. Ollivier concluded with the words, "I felt myself strong enough to save France and the Empire."

BONN has recently lost one of its most interesting inhabitants—mine host the good innkeeper Johann Rieck, who owned the Gasthof "zum Hehnchen" (*anglice* "The Cockerel"), within whose hospitable doors most of the celebrities who have matriculated at this famous university during the past thirty years have been wont to forgather for the convivial *Frühschoppen*. Among Herr Rieck's daily *clientele* might have been seen in bygone days the present German Kaiser, the Crown Prince, as well as Prince Eitel Fritz, besides the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Coburg, and many another scion of Germany's Royal and semi-Royal Houses.

ST. HELENA is still vigorously protesting against Mr. Haldane's withdrawal of the garrison in the interest of economy. The only paper published on the Napoleonic rock, the *Guardian*, tells Mr. Haldane in its latest leading article that his idea of despatching troops "in case of war" is utterly absurd, for by the time they arrived the island would probably be occupied by the enemy. It sums up Mr. Haldane's policy as the "abandonment of St. Helena to the mercy of any power who may choose to step in and appropriate it." By the way, General Sir William Butler called at St. Helena on his recent return voyage from South Africa. According to the *Guardian*, this was the General's third visit to the "Citadel of the Atlantic."

A NOVELTY in vehicles is the motor sleigh which has proved faster than the automobile. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* states that one has gone thirty-five miles an hour on snow and ninety miles on ice. The conveyance is propelled by means of a strong steel paddle wheel, which successfully grips the snow or cuts the ice and pushes the sleigh ahead faster than the speed of an automobile having the same size engine. The paddle wheel is held by a swinging frame, and is pressed down by a spring which allows a vertical movement of 15 inches each way from the level. The engines thus far experimented with are air-cooled, and it is probable that the warm air from the engine could be utilised for the comfort of the passengers. A number of bells are placed underneath the sleigh for the purpose of simulating the music of a similar horse-drawn vehicle. The speed-changing levers are similar to those used on automobiles, as also is the steering apparatus. Owing to the shortness of the sleighing season the use of this vehicle will largely depend on the cost of construction.

THE list of mottoes of regiments given recently may render it of interest to record some of the nicknames of regiments. Although the Household Cavalry regiments have no mottoes, some of them have nicknames. Thus the 1st Battalion of Life Guards are called "The Cheeses," because when they were remodelled in 1788, members of old families would not serve in them, saying they were no longer composed of gentlemen, but of cheesemongers, while the Royal Horse Guards are "The Blues," or "The Oxford Blues." No fewer than three regiments, the 1st Royal Dragoons, the Scotch Greys, and the old 87th Regiment, are known as "The Bird-Catchers," because they took from the French standards with eagles upon them. The Norfolk Regiment (9th Foot) have been criticised as "Holy Boys" since the Peninsular War, when the men of the regiment are reputed to have sold their Bibles for drink. This story is, however, denied by those who declare that the name was suggested by the Spaniards mistaking Britannia—the regimental badge—for the image of the Virgin Mary. The Rev. E. J. Hardy, in his well known work "Tommy Atkins," gives a list of upwards of one hundred regimental nicknames.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Budget Statement.

PRESENTED TO-DAY.

AT to-day's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie presented the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1906-07, from which we make the following extracts:—

This statement deals as usual with the final Accounts of the year 1904-05, with the Revisod Estimates of 1905-06 and with the Budget Estimates of 1906-07 concerning the services which under the existing financial system have been placed under the control of the Goverment of Bombay. The provincialised services have been described in an Appendix and in order to make the statement readily intelligible, details have been explained as in former years, under the several heads of revenue and expenditure. The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees.

The accounts for the year 1904-05 opened with a credit balance of 32,77 and closed with a similar balance of 76,73. When the Budget for the year was framed, the Government of India had undertaken to make a special assignment sufficient to close the account with a balance of 20,00. The amount of this assignment increased from 24,51 in the Budget to 25,09 in the accounts. The total Provincial revenue amounted to 5,10,70 as compared with 4,62,50 entered in the Budget and 5,12,47 entered in the Revised estimate. The increase over the Budget was due principally to the special Imperial contributions mentioned in the margin,* and to increased receipts under Stamps, Excise, Forest and Police, partially counterbalanced by a falling off under Land Revenue and Contributions from Local to Provincial. The total Provincial expenditure amounted to 4,66,74 against 4,75,27 shown in the Budget and 4,69,14 in the Revised estimate, the decrease occurring chiefly under the heads Assignments and Compensations, Interest, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, Famine Relief, and Civil Works, partially counterbalanced by larger expenditure under Land Revenue, Courts of Law, and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. The important variations between the accounts and the Budget and Revised estimates are explained in Section I below. If the special Imperial contributions (i) for the items (a), (b) and (c) mentioned above, (ii) in aid of the Provincial balance, (iii) for the increase of expenditure on public works, and (iv) for the Research Laboratory (now called the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory) be excluded from the revenue side, and the special charges provided on account of public works, plague, famine, locusts, and other items for which an Imperial assignment of 4,52 was made in the Revised estimates for 1903-04 be excluded from the expenditure side the ordinary expenditure (4,48,15) exceeded the ordinary revenue (4,22,47)by 25,68 as compared with the deficit of 21,13 and 25,91 anticipated in the original and revised estimates respectively.

*(a)	50,00	Initial grant made in accordance with the terms of the new Provincial Settlement;
(b)	6,10	Unspent balance of grants for the completion of St. George's Hospital in Bombay and for desirable objects of public utility;
(c)	36	Grant-in-aid to the Bombay University.
	56,73	

PAMINE CHARGES.

Famine charges in 1904-05 amounted to 1,45 (28 direct and 1,17 indirect) against 2,60 (1,32 direct and 1,28 indirect) entered in the Revised estimates, the decrease of direct charges being due partly to the adjustment of sale proceeds of grass and partly to an over-estimate in the Revised. Though this expenditure was debited to Provincial revenues, it was practically met from the Imperial assignment in said of the Provincial balance, Plague charges amounted to 4,17 as compared with 4,10 and 4,02 entered in the Budget and Revised estimates respectively. The payment and recoveries on account of takavi and other loans included in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account, amounted to 20, 18 and 34, 77 respectively against 22,90 and 47, 12 entered in the Budget, the recoveries of advances to cultivators showing a considerable decline owing to an unfavourable season.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The year 1905-06 was the first of the current Provincial Settlement, the terms of which were briefly explained in paragraph 6 of the Financial Statement for the year. When the Budget for 1905-06 was framed, the opening balance was taken at 76,10. This figure has since been raised to 76,73 owing to the re-allotment by the Government of India of the contribution of 63 in connection with reforms necessitated by the Indian Universities Act, 1904, which was not utilised during 1904-05. The total revenue of the year is now estimated at 5,22,79, compared with 5,20,33, and the expenditure at 5,25,75 compared with 5,50,77 entered in the Budget. Increased estimates of excise and forest revenues and additional Imperial contributions, chiefly in connection with (i) the falling off in land revenue below the minimum fixed under the Settlement (ii) agricultural development, and (iii) University reforms, are largery counterbalanced by the decrease of land revenue and by the contribution from Provincial to Imperial on account of the re-classification of certain charges under the head Assignments and Compensations, Owing partly to this re-classification, and partly to smaller expenditure under the heads Police, Education, and Famine Relief, considerable savings are anticipated, and they would have appeared still larger but for increased expenditure under Forest, Civil Works, and Contributions to Local and in connection with the reception of the Royal Vistors in this Presidency. The recovery from Cantonment Funds of charges on account of Cantonment Police is remitted and the loss to Provincial revenues is compensated by an annual contribution of 48 from Imperial revenues.

ESTIMATED FAMINE EXPENDITURE.

Famine expenditure for 1905-06 is estimated in the Revised at 8,62 (at 8,62 (4,44 direct and 4,14 indirect) as compared with 17,10 (16,76 direct and 34 indirect) provided in the Budget. Plague charges are now estimated at *3,35 (1,68 direct and 1,67 indirect) against 14,01 (2,30 direct and 171 indirect) entered in the Budget. The payments and recoveries of takavi and other loans in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 28,20 and 25,78 respectively as compared with 24,61 and 40,49 entered in the Budget, the decrease in revised being due to the continuance of unfavourable agricultural conditions.

* Exclusive of 155 in connection with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

† Exclusive of 1,19 do.

A SATISFACTORY BALANCE.

The Budget for 1906-07 opens with a balance of 73,77, which is expected to be reduced to 30,52 at the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 5,36,18 and the expenditure at 5,79,43. Increased revenue is anticipated under several important heads, chiefly Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest, while the Imperial contributions to Provincial also show a net advance of 4,59 over the last year's budget. The Sind Village Cess Fund, which was till the beginning of this year treated as an Incorporated Local Fund, is now merged into Provincial revenues, which will bear all establishment charges and receive the balance (about 436) and revenues of the Fund with and annual Imperial assignment of 2,50 in lieu of the share to be credited to Imperial under 1, Land Revenue. The expenditure Budget provides for these village establishments, chiefly under the head Land Revenue. It includes also provision for (i) police reorganization, for which the Government of India have made a further assignment of 2, 50, (ii) the developments of agricultural education and improvements, (iii) technical and industrial education, (iv) reforms necessitated by the Indian Universities Act, 1904, (v) increased irrigation charges in Sind, and (vi) the division of Khandesh into two districts and the revision of the Sadar Court in Sind. Items (i), (ii), (iii) (iv) and (vi) are covered by special Imperial assignments. If the very heavy burden of famine charges had been saved to Provincial, the estimated transactions of the year would have shown a modest surplus of 1,75 instead of the deficit of 43,25 and further improvements in administration would have been possible.

The Budget provides 45,00 on account of famine relief (42,00 for direct and 3,00 for indirect charges). Under the current Settlement this expenditure is classed as wholly Provincial. The subject is alluded to in the closing remarks of this Statement. The provision for plague expenditure amounts to 3, 69 (2,00 for direct and 1,69 for indirect charges), exclusive of 1,55 estimated for the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments and recoveries of takavi and other loans are estimated at 32,05 and 27,93 respectively for the current year.

THE SEASON.

In the concluding remarks of the Financial Statement of last year, allusion was made to the hope that with the increased share of growing revenues allotted to us under the Provincial Settlement and a cycle of good seasons we should be able to make some progress in the execution of extensive and beneficial reforms. As regards the season, our hopes have once more been deferred. Gujrat enjoyed but little benefit from the regular monsoon, and was saved from famine by the rain which fell, in many places in enormous excess resulting in violent floods, as a consequence of a single cyclonic storm. The rice crop was everywhere a failure, and though the floods burst many tanks, the rain filled but few. Large remissions had to be made both of the himayas and the akasia portions of the assessment. In other tracts the partial and ill maintained rainfall necessitated the grant of suspensions of the assessment on dry crops. In the Konkan the crops though short were mostly sufficient to justify the levy of the full assessment. But in the Deccan and Karnatak crops failed with a completeness and over an extent of country comparable only with the failure of the year 1896-97. The affected areas comprised the east of Belgaum, portions of Dharwar and even of Kanara; above ghauts, the whole of Bijapur, nearly the whole of Sholapur, the whole of Ahmednagar, a portion of Nasik, and the eastern tracts of Satara and Poona. The failure was due less to the deficiency of rainfall than to the lateness of its inception, and its absence at the time when the crops were maturing. An inch or two at the proper time in early September would have made a bumper kharif, and a similar fall in November would have saved the rabi, a large area of which was sown rather late, mostly on October rain. The result on our ordinary expenditure was most unfortunate. During the year 1905-06 we were unable to supply the Public Works Department, as we had hoped, by reappropriation from the budget provision for famine with funds which it was eager to spend on works urgently required, and when the Budget came to be framed in January it was necessary in order to provide for anticipated famine requirements, to cut down the proposals of the spending Departments by many lakhs (those of the Public Works Department in particular to little more than the amounts required to carry on works in progress) and to reduce our fine balance, due to the liberal grants with which the Government of India had opened a settlement for us to the compulsory minimum balance of 20 lakhs. Our revised estimates of land revenue for 1905-06 and to a certain extent our budget estimates for 1906-07 were adversely affected by the large suspensions amounting roughly to 95 lakhs and remissions amounting to about 5½ lakhs which it was necessary to grant in the affected areas; though this reduction was neutralised to a considerable extent by the wise and liberal provision in the Settlement in pursuance of which the Government of India undertake to recoup by special assignment the sum by which in any year the Provincial share of the land revenue falls short of 189½ lakhs.

SAVINGS ON FAMINE RELIEF.

It is some satisfaction that our estimates of expenditure required on famine relief have been largely falsified by the event. For reasons which it is difficult to appreciate with certainty the demand for relief, whether by work or gratuitously, fell far short of what was anticipated. The most probable reasons appear to be the following. First, the satisfactory harvests in Khandesh, the Berars and part of the Nizam's dominions, which provided plenty of employment for the numerous emigrants who proceeded thither. Wages seem to have been unusually high in those regions, a result possibly due to the diminution of the labouring population by the previous calamities of famine and plague. Second, the demand for employment principally by the mills in Bombay. Third, the heavy diminution, especially in the Karnatak and the Satara District of our own labouring population which especially felt the ravages of plague. Fourth, the relief afforded by the timely grant of suspensions of revenue and liberal advances of *taqai*. And lastly, the admirable patience, endurance and self-reliance of the people themselves. It is difficult to write in exaggerated terms of the steadfastness with which the Deccani has maintained the seemingly unending struggle with adverse seasons. The Council also will not be backward in acknowledging with Government the efficiency with which relief has been administered by the local officers and the discrimination shown in adjusting it to the wants of the people. As regards our

DIRECT FAMINE EXPENDITURE

the result of the short demand for relief was that out of the 16-76 lakhs budgetted in 1905-06 we only spent about 2½ and that out of 42 lakhs provided for expenditure in 1906-07 we hope, provided of course the present season is tolerably favourable to spend only 12. The improvement in our revised estimate has enabled us to budget for a closing balance of 30·5 instead of only 20 lakhs as we originally anticipated, and this, in the event may be increased by at least the sum of 30 lakhs which we hope to save in our famine expenditure. We hope however, to spend some of these funds on objects which, in fear of larger famine expenditure, we cut out of our original budget proposals. But even in the most favourable event we shall have had to spend 21½ lakhs on famine, 11½ of this expenditure being directly spent on relief and the remainder indirectly on the establishments, the cost of which is debited under other heads; and all this money has had to be taken out of the initial grant which was made by the Government of India with the object of enabling us to undertake much needed expenditure postponed owing to previous famines. This vexatious arrest of progress, and frustration of the liberal intentions of the Supreme Government is entirely due to the application of the two long-established principles that famine expenditure must be Provincial, and that the Provincial resources must be entirely exhausted before they are supplemented by contributions from Imperial resources for famine expenditure. It would be out of order to discuss the soundness, and convenience or the reverse of the conjoined application of these principles. But it is permissible to express satisfaction that, through the Honourable Mr. Baker in his budget speech before the Supreme Legislative Council, where our case was stated with ability and force by the Honourable Mr. Logan, the Government of India promised to consider the operation of the system. That promise the Council will be glad to know is in the course of active performance.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

We are fortunate in not having been compelled, for purposes of famine expenditure, to trench upon the special grants made by the Government of India for recurring expenditure under Police, Education, Agriculture and other minor heads, and that we have been able to spare sufficient money to make our reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales worthy of the Presidency and of the great city of Bombay. We have also been able to provide for the partial introduction of some of the important reforms alluded to in the last Financial Statement, suchas the revision of our Excise establishment. Butwe have been compelled to postpone or arrest the progress of other reforms of at least equal importance, such as the revision of the village establishments in Sind and the Forest establishment, the preparation of the Record of Rights the improvement of the remuneration of village accountants, the revision of certain establishments and the increase of various recurring charges in the Medical Department. In the matter also of Agriculture, Education and Police while we have been able to spend against the special grants we have been unable to make any substantial allotment from our own revenues. It is obvious that on the growth of our revenues depends the possibility of executing

IMPORTANT REFORMS,

requiring increased recurring expenditure in all those departments for which we have not recently received special grants and, in the departments which have received grants for increased recurring expenditure in addition to the grants. The principal source of growing revenue is the Land Revenue. Its growth is, of course, appreciably checked by unfavourable seasons which necessitate not only large temporary relief by suspensions,but also permanent relief by remission. But this is not all—revised settlements whenever they result in enhancement of assessment cannot be introduced during or immediately on the termination of a period of bad seasons. Their introduction or the operation of the enhancements has to be postponed till the people have recovered. For such increases as we can make in recurring expenditure from our own resources we shall have to look largely for some time to come, to that mine of revenue, Sind, and to the gradual increase in excise, forest, stamps, and perhaps income tax. This it is to be feared may m

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

ANOTHER MASSACRE AT WARSAW.

Reign of Terror Throughout the Country.

POLICE POWERLESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

After the disturbances, on Wednesday, at Warsaw the soldiery in the evening attacked the Jews killing and wounding 250.

A reign of terror is general throughout Russia. The Police are powerless and the Government is incapable of dealing with the situation.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

Arrival at Marienbad.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

His Majesty the King has arrived at Marienbad.

RECOVERY OF THE SULTAN.

Amnesty for Prisoners.

GENERAL REJOICINGS.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The local Turkish papers publish articles rejoicing over the Sultan's recovery.

The Sultan has ordered the release of all prisoners who have served two-thirds of their sentences.

AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASES.

A Heavy Consignment.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The United States Government has purchased fifty thousand ounces of silver of 999 fineness at 66·62 cents.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

Arrived in London.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Baron Komura who has been appointed to succeed Baron Hayashi as Japanese Ambassador, at the Court of St. James has arrived in London.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Government's Threat.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, in a speech made in Paris last night said the Government was determined to enforce the Separation Law.

Some of its measures would, he said, meet with resistance and probably be a disagreeable surprise to certain persons.

EUROPEAN DROWNED IN THE HUGHLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

A European by the name of M. C. Dodd, a carpenter on the s. s. "Ganges", was drowned in the River Hughli on Tuesday, while endeavouring to release a cable.

STRIKE IN A CALCUTTA JUTE MILL.

Grievances not Ascertainable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

There is a strike of workmen at the Clive Jute Mills in Garden Reach, Calcutta, but the employers have not been able to ascertain what are the grievances of the malcontents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Then hessian weavers and cop winders employed in the new Clive Jute Mills at Garden Reach who stopped work a few days ago have not yet returned to their duties nor have they submitted to the Manager or Agents any reason for their strange action or the grievances they believe they are labouring under. The mill is still idle and the absence of the dissatisfied men is in the meantime depriving over 2,000 of their fellow workmen of employment. The latter are prepared to resume work at any time.

LAND RIOT IN BENGAL.

Use of Deadly Weapons.

TWO KILLED AND TEN WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

In the course of the land riot in Baraset, in Bengal, two men were killed outright, and ten men were wounded. The opposing factions came out armed with guns, swords, and spears, which were freely used.

THE DEATH OF MRS. PENDLEBURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 17.

Secunderabad Society has been plunged into mourning by the sad death, this morning, of Mrs. Pendlebury, the wife of the Agent and Manager of the Nizam's Guaranted State Railway, who had been ailing for a few days past. A consultation was held last evening by Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, I. M. S., the Station Staff Surgeon, Lieut.-Colonel Gimlette, I. M. S., C. I. E., and Captain Hingston, I.M.S. The deceased lady passed quietly away at six this morning. Mrs. Pendlebury was in her 57th year. For years she has been known as one of the most hospitable of ladies in Secunderabad, and was universally loved by both rich and poor alike. The Railway Offices are closed to-day, and the funeral will take place this evening.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

Protest of the Civil Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The *Pioneer* publishes a letter signed I. C. S. in which the Civil Service of Eastern Bengal and Assam emphatically protests against the conditions produced there by the action of the Central Government, in yielding to seditious agitation, more especially, by forcing Sir B. Fuller to tender his resignation which they consider to be merely a thin disguise for dismissal. The letter states that the reasons for believing that the Government of India has been forced to take the action which has discredited the Local Administration by pressure exercised in London where the Secretary of State has fallen under the influence of a class of persons who are making it their business to misrepresent all what the Local Government has done. Regarding Mr. Morley's professions of admiration for the Civil Service the letter says: "We may say at once that we repudiate all praise which comes from such a source as it is meaningless, as coming from one ignorant of the elements of administration in India, and is insulting as coming from one who is prepared to treat the members of that Service as Mr. Morley has treated Sir Bampfylde Fuller."

The letter continues:—"Your readers are aware by now of the circumstances in which we have to do our work in Eastern Bengal at the present moment. Members of the agitating section, who dance like puppets to the Calcutta tune are lawyers, the baser sort of schoolmasters with their boys, private doctors, and lastly, such zemindars as the lawyers can induce by social pressure and practical boycott to join their ranks. Though small in numbers the section is powerful, and can extort attendance at meetings by much shouting and even proclamation of religious ordinances, from large numbers who have no sympathy whatever with their aims and objects. These aims and objects are frankly anti-British. Those men are jealous of our rule. They wish themselves to handle public monies and we, the servants of the public, have to work among these people and are subject, Indians and Englishmen, to some hindrances and insults in the course of the performance of our duties. The methods pursued descend to the lowest depths. If we are English our ladies are insulted in the public street. These gentlemen of opposition spit on the ground as we pass by, and we are liable to be pelted with mud and bricks wherever it is deemed absolutely safe to go so far. If we are Indians we are subjected to the strictest social boycott. Should we attempt to do our duty we are prevented from marrying; our daughters are publicly libelled in the foulest way and every artifice is used to estrange our nearest friends and relations from us. Against all of us the same malignant Press campaign is incessantly maintained, while civil and criminal cases are constantly being instituted against us, and usually withdrawn when they have caused sufficient trouble and annoyance to intimidate weaker brethren among us. At the same time we are assailed in Parliament by a band of earnest enquirers including those gentlemen who having served with us in India are now so busily engaged in soothing their disappointed ambitions by fouling their own nest with questions based, in many cases, on ridiculous calumnies, but framed as if founded on indisputable facts.

"All these hindrances and inconveniences matter but little, however, so long as we have the confidence that the facts are known to those in authority and that we shall be trusted by them in doing our duty without fear of favour. But what are we to fall back upon when we find that facts are disregarded, that seditious misrepresentations of those whose sole aim is to make Government impossible have weight with the highest authority of all? What prospects have we for the future and what interest and enthusiasm can we retain in the career which should be and has been in the past one of the most inspiring in the world! Now we see the most brilliant man in the Public Service, the head of this distressful Province whose career has been an epitome of the principles we possess, whose strenuous and single-minded devotion has already been instrumental in the initiation of reforms in every department of the administration. He is deserted by those who should know his merits best and has been removed from the Government that was already making a practical success. He has shown sympathy with every honest aspiration of the people. He has done more for true "Swadeshi" movement than any man in India. He is popular with nine-tenths of the millions of over whom he rules and of the charges that have been made against him whether in manifestoes from Calcutta or in the columns of the Press, not one-thousandth part is true.

"We do not ourselves fear that the Services in this Province, whether Indian or English, will be untrue to their salt or will falter in the path of duty. Our traditions forbid it and we have too strong a hope that right must ultimately prevail. But it is well that the public whom we serve should realise how sorely we are tried and how we feel the grave injustice that has been dealt out to our Chief, and we wish to testify that while this below has been delivered in the name of freedom and at the bidding of a redical clique it strikes at the foundations of the well-being of the inarticulate masses whose intentions should be our most sacred charge."

MORE MAHOMEDAN MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Mahomedan meetings continue to be held in Eastern Bengal and Assam expressing regret at Sir B. Fuller's resignation.

THE EXCISE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

In connection with the appointment of an Inspector-General of Excise as proposed at the recent Excise Committee's enquiry, the name of Mr. C. G. Todhunter has been mentioned, but Mr. Todhunter appears marked out for the Collector of Customs in Madras, so that there is little likelihood of his being appointed Inspector-General of Excise. Everything is in the air at present and it is useless to speculate, but should such an appointment be created, Mr. R. M. Dane, Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, at present on leave, seems to be not unlikely the selection.

MADRAS SENATE MEETING.

The School Final Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

The Senate of the University of Madras will hold an annual meeting on the 31st instant. The Agenda which is published is unusually interesting, especially the Government Orders on the new regulations.

The Government of India have decided not to publish the School Final Examination Scheme until all the Universities have drawn up the new regulations.

NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

Receives Commission of Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

At Trevandrum, Dewan Bahadur Gopala Chariar received the *next* or Commission of appointment as Dewan this morning from His Highness the Maharaja with the usual formalities and paid his respects to their Highnesses the Ranees and attended office when heads of departments, Secretaries and other officials were introduced. The Commission was read out, and papers signed. He then visited the Resident.

REDUCTION IN RELIEF RETURNS.

Crops Generally Good.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The number of persons in receipt of relief has diminished in all the Provinces except Ajmer, where there has been an increase of 2,921. Complete returns not yet available.

Scarcity prevails in Mymensingh, Bakarganj, and Noakhalli. Six hundred and sixty-two persons are on relief in Mymensingh; 1,049 men, 1,954 women, and 1,285 children on relief, and 1,039 men, 40 women and 306 children on test works at Bakarganj; and 349 men 53 children on works, and 4,131 on relief at Noakhalli. In Bengal there has been damage from floods and in Bihar from want of rain. In the Presidency division and Orissa slight disress due to high prices is reported from Jessore. In Rajputana, though more rain ir required, crops are generally in good condition and relief works are closed in Bharatpur and Mewar. In the Central Provinces crop prospects are excellent to good. In Bombay the number on relief is falling as sufficient employment is available. Cholera continues prevalent in Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. In Baroda relief works have been closed.

Crop reports for week ending August 11th show that standing crops are, on the whole, doing well in parts of Burma, Young plants are withering for want of rain, while in portions of East Bengal and Assam heavy rain, has damaged the crops in the low-lying districts.

THE BOMBAY REPORT.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on 15th August:—

Moderate rain during week in Konkan, Kolhapur, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha and slight in Karnchi, Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. Inundation in Sind generally satisfactory. Sowing of cotton progressing except in Bijapur where retarded, and of other crops almost completed. Transplantation continues, but retarded in parts Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha for want of sufficient rain. Area sown above normal in Decan and near normal in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier Gujarat, Konkan, Karnatak and Palanpur. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in parts Larkana by rats in parts Karachi and by insects in parts Poona, suffering for want of sufficient rain in parts Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Rewa Kantha, and in good condition elsewhere. Cotton plans over large area in Broach damaged by excessive rain and being re-sown. Supply of drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation channels, tanks and wells fairly replenished. Agricultural stock continues deficient and cattle improving slowly. Local fodder still scarce and dear but green grass available for grazing almost everywhere. Stocks of grain with merchants still sufficient and trade active. Quantity of grain purchasable per ruppee, in Deccan 17 to 55 per cent., in Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent., and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent, less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 4th instant—Phaltan 132, Mirsaj (Junior) 152; total 284. Conditjon of agricultural labourers generally good and they get sufficient employment in fields. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in parts Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Number on relief falling. British Districts —Deccan; works 12,892, gratuitous 28,589; total 41,488; Karnatak; works 14,308, gratuitous 14,510; total 28,818. Native States; works 3,109, gratuitous 2,241 total 5,350

CHOLERA IN RANGOON.

Deplorable Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 17.

A deplorable outbreak of cholera occurred in the cantonment. Nine men of the Middlesex Regiment fell victims. The attack was confined practically to one Company. It seems that cooking or sanitary arrangements of this unit were at fault. Soon after the disease appeared, the detachment was moved out to Myindawgan where they remained under canvas. But a fresh case occurring there they struck camp for Thapan where they still are. Fortunately there has not been much rain to add to the discomforts and sources of the situation. The 76th Punjabis who live next door have held on to their barracks, as curiously enough they have not had a single case. But every preparation has been made to vacate temporarily.

We have to go back 18 years to find a similar visitation. With plague which has permanently established itself and now cholera, Rangoon is far and away the most sickly station in Burma.

SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Heavy Rain and Slips.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

Owing to heavy rains it has been impossible to get any traffic through on this railway since the 2nd instant, as slips have been of daily occurrence The railway traffic is being dealt with as follows:—

Passenger traffic:—First and second class passengers are being carried by tongas; and so far as is known there is not much difficulty in getting carts.

Third class passengers are being carried by ekkas, and country carts.

Goods traffic—This is being carried by country carts and by transport carts. An average of one thousand maunds per day is being despatched from Kalka. The country carts get through in four days unless detained by any blocks on the cart road. There is also a fast transport service for parcels with relayes of mules, which does the journey in two days.

THE S. M. RAILWAY COLLISION.

Further details.

FIREMAN FOUND ALIVE IN THE DEBRIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 17

Further particulars regarding the collision on the S. M. Railway yesterday disclose the fact that "line clear" was given for the Up Train when the Down Train was *en route* from Chikoda Road Station and had not arrived into the Station. The Railway Station Master who is apparently responsible has absconded and is being looked for by the Railway Police. The fireman who was reported missing was subsequently found beneath the debris and pulled out unconscious. He is not in a dangerous condition. Both the engines are seriously damaged and interlocked. The engine and staff of the Down Train have suffered tho most. The line was cleared in a short time.

Mr. W BAPTISTE SCOONES, the well-known and much-respected "coach," of Garrick Chambers, who died the other day was a man of high culture and wide intellectual equipment, he possessed an unique capacity for imparting instruction to others, and a great number of his pupils are to be found in the military and civil services, who, we feel sure, would testify with enthusiasm to the invaluable assistance he rendered in qualifying them for their examinations. He was a strenuous and indefatigable worker; indeed, his many friends thought that in these later days he did not spare himself enough. But he was nothing if he was not thorough, and above all things was guided by a high sense of duty in carrying out the business to which he had devoted himself. Apart from all this, Baptist Scoones was one of the sweetest and most lovable of man, whose friendship was a treasure and whose good opinion was worth securing. He had the kindliest of hearts, and was animated by that broad spirit of humanity which is always readay to make allowance for and to tolerate the foibles and weaknesses of others. His face and voice will be sorely missed at the Garrick and Beefsteak Clubs, of which he was a member, and it is difficult to believe that we shall neither look on the one nor hear the other again. writes a correspondent, He went to Ems for the benefit of his health, but contracted a cold, which first developed into bronchitis and then into pneumonia, and he passed away suddenly from heart-failure.

HEAVY RAINS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Dismal Tales from Everywhere.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 17.

A Kulu Correspondent writes:—It has at last cleared sufficiently to enable one to look round and see the damage done by the recent rain in Kulu. Before this downpour which has saved crops, every ryot prayed for rain, and the prayers seem to have been fully answered, for from everywhere comes a tale of woe, of bridges being swept away, embankments and galleries dissolving, and whole hillsides sliding down and blocking traffic. Both the Dulchi and Yalori Pass roads are practically closed, and it would be as well if would-be visitors take note of what has happened this last week before they try to enter the Kulu Valley. Traffic has been seriously impoded and enterprising fruit-growers are seeing their beautiful fruit all rotting under the trees for want of carriage. Mule men are caught in a trap on the side of the Dulchi Pass and are offering Rs. 26 and Rs. 30 to any enterprising *Balti* or *Ladakhi* who will make a raft or put a few sticks across a gaping *nullah* to serve as a bridge road to Simla, which is in a much worse plight as the suspension bridge which was put up last year by a Company of Sappers and Miners has been swept away just in time to hold up No. 9 Mule Cadre under Captain Walter who was pushing on hurriedly, regardless of the impediments and danger, to lay his dak for the carriage of the fruit crop of the Dobi and Bajaura fruit gardens. Captain Walter has been unable to cross the "Beas" for the last six days. A temporary *dhippy* was put up, but the heavy rain of the 8th instant carried it away and the work had to be taken in hand over again.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

A Point of Company Law.

SUIT FOR THREE AND A HALF LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

At the High Court yesterday, before Justices Subramania Iyer and Miller, Mr. Archibald Read instructed by Messrs. King and Josslyn argued a Miscellaneous Appeal against the Order of the District Judge of Tinnevelly passed on a Petition presented him by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factory praying for leave to sue the Sarangapani Sugar Mill Company, Limited (in liquidation, represented by Mr. F. S. Clark, Official Liquidator) who owe the petitioners over 3 1/2 lakhs of rupees. The District Judge gave leave to sue the defendant Company in liquidation, subject to the condition that the said Company was not thereby subjected to any additional expense such as cost of litigation, etc. Mr. Read for the petitioners (appellants) urged that under a corresponding section of the English Companies Act, it has long been decided that mortgagees were entitled to unconditional leave to sue, that the plaintiffs as mortgagees for such a large sum were seriously, prejudiced by the Judge's order which made it impossible for them to proceed with their action. Their Lordships held that the condition imposed by the Judge was very extraordinary and could not be upheld, and accordingly their Lordships modified his order by striking out the condition and giving unconditional leave to sue.

DARING ROBBERY ON THE BURMA RAILWAY.

Woman Severely Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 17.

Another of those violent crimes which are frequently committed on railway trains has been reported to the Railway Police.

Two armed Burmans boarded a passenger train at Minbha on the Prome section, and, after severely wounding a Burmese woman with their dahs, robbed her of a considerable amount of valuable jewellery and escaped by jumping out of the train.

The Railway Police upon receiving the complaint made a search and arrested the two thieves the same night at Minbha. The wounded woman was conveyed o the hospital,

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Visits to Mysore and Coimbatore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

Major Glynn, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, came to Madras in connection with the installation of the electric lighting plant in Government House Guindy, and proceeded to Bangalore yesterday to discuss with the Resident the details in connection with the Governor's visit to Mysore, Bangalore, the Kolar Gold Fields and the Siva Samudram Power Works in October. The Governor will be received officially by the Maharaja. During the visit to Mysore he will make stay of three days in Bangalore. His Excellency will visit Kunigal and the remount Depot in Hosur.

During the tour to Coimbatore His Excellency the Governor will a pay visit to the Anamalais with a view to see the rubber plantations. He will also visit Yeroaud.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS

Goes Home on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

The Right Reverend Bishop of Madras left yesterday evening for Bombay *en route* to England on six months' leave.

SIMLA RAINFALL RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The rainfall of the whole period, from the 4th of May to the 16th of August has been practically normal or in excess everywhere, except in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East of Central India, Rajputana, West Gujarat, Sind, the Frontier Provinces and the Punjab, excluding the Eastern districts. The defect is most marked in North-West India, and amounts to 60 per cent of the normal fall. In the Rainfall Division of the North-West dry area, the largest excess is that of 35 per cent in the Sub-division of Darbhanga.

GHARRY FARES IN RANGOON.

Protest against an Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 17.

The President of the Rangoon Municipality, acting on the advice of Mr. Blake, Veterinary Surgeon, recently suggested an increase of hackney carriage fares in order to improve the condition of the gharries and ponies and to prevent overloading and pollution.

This suggestion has been vigorously opposed both by the Municipal Commissioners and in the public press and consequently has been allowed to hang fire.

OPENING OF A CREMATORIUM.

First Successful Operation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The first cremation was held yesterday in the new Municipal Crematorium in Calcutta and every detail was carried out to the satisfaction of the officers-in-chage and of the representative of the Cremation Society. The [illegible] ess of the cremation of the body was [illegible] in a little over two hours. It is und[illegible] a fee of Rs. 30 is proposed which [illegible] all expenses connected with the cremati[illegible]

For other telegrams, plea[illegible]ment.

THE EDUCATION BILL IN THE LORDS.

Strong Speech by Lord Halsbury.

LORD FITZMAURICE DEFENDS.

On the afternoon before the mail left (August 3), seventeen Bishops were in their places when the ex-Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, resumed the debate on the Education Bill. The Lords temporal, who do not easily accomodate themselves to such extravagant end-of-the-Session expedients as meetings at noon, made a smaller muster than on the two previous days. This gave the white-robed prelates a more conspicuous and dominant position than ever, which may have accounted for the light and laughing mood exhibited by some of them during the preliminaries of the sitting. Lord Halsbury had a cordial cheer from his own side when he got up to riddle the bill. With his left hand gloved in grey, he looked as if he had dressed himself for a garden party, but he had more serious work in hand. He began with a very pertinent inquiry as to why the bill had been introduced at all, seeing that it was not an Education Bill. The ex-Lord Chancellor answered his own question with characteristic verve and directness. The bill had been introduced as a blow at the Church of England. Churchmen alone were to be made to suffer. "Everybody else's conscience is respected with scrupulous nicety," he complained, and the Bishops listened with melancholy acquiescence. His successor on the Woolsack smiled and lifted his full-bottomed wig to give his head a little ventilation—an act of freedom and relief subsequently repeated by him when Lord Halsbury put the conundrum to all and sundry: "What is dogma?" This was a tempting question to any Scotsman, but Lord Loreburn put it away from him and sought distraction in a batch of Parliamentary papers.

The Lords assembled at noon instead of at the usual hour, with a view of bringing the discussion on the motion for the second reading of the Education Bill to a conclusion early in the evening. There was a meagre attendance of Peers at this hour, and only one occupant of the Peeress's Gallery. Even the Episcopal benches were nearly empty at first, but they soon filled up.

SUBSTITUTED TEACHERS.

The Earl of Crewe, replying to a question addressed to him by the Earl of Camperdown, said that in the event of a local education authority deciding that religious instruction which did not conflict with Section 14 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870 should be given in its schools, it would be competent to the authority to pay a substitute for any teacher who might decline under Clause 8, Sub-Clause (2) of the Education Bill to give that instruction.

The Earl of Halsbury, on rising, was loudly cheered. Why, he asked, had the bill been introduced? It seemed to him to have been introduced in aspirit of hostility to the Church of England. Under its provisions the Church of England would be placed at a disadvantage, and to his question he was afraid he would get no answer. There was another question he would like to ask. Had any calculation been made of the number of schools of the various Churches, if he might call them so, affected by Clause IV? If no calculation had been made he would ask whether such a calculation had been made or not, those responsible for the construction of the bill must have known that the effect of the bill would be disastrous on the schools of the Church of England.

THE ANGLICAN CONSCIENCE.

He failed to see why the Church of England alone should not be considered in the matter of conscience. The conscience of everybody else was considered with the utmost scrupulousness and nicety. Many questions, he said, had been put to the Government, but instead of answering arguments or questions, they had offered a series of most kindly wishes and expressions of good intentions for which they are very grateful. (Laughter) But good intentions would not construe an Act of Parliament, and hard-hearted judges might be excused if they interpreted the Act as it would stand, rather than by taking into account the kindly wishes and good intentions of his Majesty's Government. He referred to the discussion which took place in 1870, when Mr. Gladstone said that he was passing that Act with the aid of some of his opponents. That might have been partly so; and Lord Halsbury went on to give quotations from recent speeches of Ministerial supporters in order to show that the present attitude of the Conservative party was justified.

He complained that the Opposition had not received proper answers to the questions raised in the course of the debate. It was to be expected that under the existing circumstances the Government would introduce an Education Bill; but the question remained, why was the present Bill introduced, which seemed to have been conceived in a spirit of hostility to the Church of England, and was introduced as the only means of getting rid of what was supposed to be the grievances under the Bill of 1902. The effect on the Bill as it stood was one which every one was familiar with the Church of England and its schools, must know would be most disastrous, if it was carried into effect, to those schools. For the first time in history, a Government calling itself Liberal was seeking to pass a Bill in favour of one kind of religious teaching only. Why was the Church of England to be attacked and why should everybody else's conscience be considered except that of the Church of England. It should be remembered that the author of

THE COWPER-TEMPLE CLAUSE.

always said that the Bible in the school should be read and explained, and he declared that to allow it to be read without explanation would be unfair and cruel to the children. He (Lord Haisbury) asked, Why had this Bill been introduced with these limitations and their injustice to the Church of England? Instead of attempting to give an answer to the arguments, they had had from the benches opposite the expression of most courteous and kindly wishes. Good intentions, however, did not constitute an Act of Parliament (although they were said to pave another place,) and they would have no force unless they were put into the words of a statute. He denied that this Bill would bring peace; the spirit of injustice ran through it. The Government seemed to think that the great object was to get rid of what was termed the "eternal religious question," but surely to hold a strong view on such matters was a sign of religious feeling. Of course, the proper way, and the high-minded way, of dealing with this question was to meet as far as possible the religious views of all. Others could receive consideration, but when it came to dealing with the Anglican Church then no charity was shown. Can anyone imagine that such a settlement as was now put forward would be any settlement at all. Let them remember that the Church of England was entitled to put itself in the van in maintaining Christian education. He regarded it as

AN OUTRAGEOUS THING.

to permit interference with property held under trusts, as was proposed in the Bill. He could not see what conceiable ground there was for interfering with these trusts. Threats, veiled and unveiled, had been held out as to what would happen if the House of Lords dared to reject the Bill. Threat was never a very potent argument, and he had that belief in his countrymen that he thought that was about the last thing which would induce them to alter their views. When it was a question whether or not they should abandon the children, to whom and for whom they were responsible, to what they believed to be an ungodly system, those who thought the House of Lords were to be deterred by any threats from acting on their own judgment and throwing out the Bill if necessary to preserve the children from such a danger, had a very small idea of the House of Lords and of their countrymen, to whom they were so fond of appealing (cheers). The Bill would be absolutely unworkable if it remained in its present form. If it was not so modified as to get rid of the objections to which he pointed, he would certainly record his vote against the Bill.

Lord Fitzmaurice said the Opposition was powerful in that House, and the last speaker had a perfect right to say what he would do in certain circumstances. The reason, however, which Lord Halsbury had given for his attitude were by no means so strong as those put forward by other opponents of the measure. His argument had been in large measure a reassertion of ancient doctrines in regard to

THE SANCTITY OF TRUSTS.

Lord Halsbury predicted that if certain things were done the sanctity of property would be at an end, but he (Lord Fitzmaurice) was not prepared to be alarmed by any such predictions. The Government were making a strong and honest effort to secure a final settlement of a great question. They made no complaint that their proposals were subject to severe examination, but he did think it would greatly facilitate matters if the opponents of the measure would bring forward clear views as to their ideas of a settlement. He contended that owing to the differences in the Church of England they did not speak with a united voice, and therefore the Goverpment were obliged to steer a course of their own. He denied that the Government was embarking upon a course hostile to the Church. The people of this country were a religious people; and the Bill entrusted large rights and duties to the education authorities. It was not to be supposed that these education authorities elected by religious people were likely—indeed, it was most unlikely and almost impossible to suppose—to immediately commence an anti-religious campaign. He had taken an active part in the work of education and had sat on Committees with clergymen and Nonconformists, and found that the heated discussions outside about dogma sank into indifference when they were gathered round a table discusing educational matters. He expressed the hope that their Lordships would not enter upon a sort of educational Donnybrook Fair, but would consider the Bill in a reasonable manner. The Government were making an honest effort to clear away the religious difficulty which blocked the stream of educational progress.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

The Bishop of Winchester said the Bill presented very little prospect of a final settlement of the religious question, and offered very little hope of peace. They could only regard with feelings of apprehension the results of the measure if it became law. The facilities which were offered under Clause 3, which had been demonstrated to be elusive, nugatory, and entangled with all kinds of disastrous, provisions, offered little hope of the Church being able to maintain in its schools the privilege of denominational teaching. The Bill would destroy the denominational system. The undenominational system had been hitherto working side byside without friction with the voluntary system; but now they were face to face with a change in the position—14,000 schools which had hitherto been shielded by trus s were to be transferred to the country councils, and mixed up with undenominational schools. This would lead to considerable friction.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and Lord Hatherton continued the discussion.

The Bishop of Herefordsaid the only practical way of settling the religious question was by the way of reason, of good pratical sense, and of Christian citizenship. He held that the Bill as a whole was an honest attempt to solve a difficult and complex question on those principles.

The House was left sitting at the time of the closing of the Mails.

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S STRIKE

Turns out a Complete Fiasco.

A SORRY LOOK OUT.

ENGLISH MAIL DELIVERED.

THE strike of the Bombay postal peons has ended, all that left of it being a few hundred out-o'-works, and Mr. Stewart Wilson, the Director-General, has gone back to Simla, the morning mails are all distributed, the English mail steamer came in soon after noon, and every thing was soon working almost like clock work.

When the four hundred odd men were dismissed on Thursday, the authorities generously refrained from depriving them of their uniforms, on a representation from the men that they would have no clothes to wear. However, there being no strike now in existence, and the crisis being at an end, the police proceeded with the thankless duty of securing the red and blue turban and tunic of each dismissed peon.

The local mails were all delivered by nine o'clock yesterday. By the early trains mofussil postmen began to arrive, and were soon sent off in charge of letters in victorias, accompanied by policemen who know the city well, and were soon able to instruct the country postmen sufficiently to ensure a perfect delivery of the mails in a few days' time. Mr. Souter, Acting Chief Commissioner of Police, has lent the postal authorities 152 men, including twenty Europeans, for the general work in all the different departments of the Post Office. Mr. Doran may well be congratulated on his effectual dealing with the crisis, which, so far as the delivery of letters is concerned, is now at an end.

Shortly before four o'clock, about two hundred of the postal strikers assembled in the Maidan west of the P. O. premises. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Acting Police Commissioner, along with Mr. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendents Sloane and Nolan, with Inspector Bodley and others arrived early at the Maidan and made the necessary arrangements to control the strikers, who, it was feared, would prove riotous owing to their not having obtained satisfaction at the hands of their employers. Mr. Souter, in consultation with the Director-General and the Postmaster-General, deputed about 162 of the Bombay Police Force, including European officers and educated native constables, to assist in the disposal of the morning dawk. They worked hard at the sorting of letters, giving deliveries at the windows, and distributing ordinary letters, registered letters, money-orders, and V. P. parcels from 6 a.m. Happily as police officials and men from the mofussil have been requisitioned to temporarily replace the dismissed strikers, and as they are speedily arriving, no serious dislocation in the work of delivering English yesterday's Mail was experienced. A large number of the banks and important commercial firms send their men to obtain delivery of their urgent letters, which have in consequence to be delivered at the window by the postal clerks and other postal officials. There seems to be a division amongst the strikers, several of whom are willing to return to duty on the terms offered to the deputation by the Director-General. Others are still holding out with the hope of getting an immediate redress. They talk of sueing the postal authorities if they did not get their wages.

The strikers, however, refused to accept any general order of dismissal. They say they will not consider themselves dismissed until they receive individual dismissal in accordance with the postal regulation. The postal authorities have set a special staff of clerks to make out the forms for dismissal for each and every striker separately. The postmen on strike are willing to give up their postal uniforms as each man receives his separate dismissals. It is said the strikers will be paid up to the 15th instant, the day before they struck.

At about 2 p.m. the men intended to return to work. Arrangements were thereupon made that Mr. Murtrie, Deputy Postmaster, should go to where they were assembled on the Maidan, and hear what they had to say. In the meantime, certain evil influences seemed to prevail over the men, and they altered their intention.

At 5-30 p. m., Mr. Murtrie, under the orders of Mr. G. S. Hooper, Presidency Postmaster, accompanied by a number of police officers, went over to the Maidan, and distributed to each of the strikers the following notice, which was signed by Mr. Hooper:—

"In continuation of this office order No. 82, dated the 16th August, 1906, which was read to the Postmen assembled on the Maidan in front of the General Post Office, he is informed that as he absented himself from duty without leave on the 16th August, 1906, his services are dispensed with from that date. He will be paid the salary due to him for 15 days in August and any other sums to which he may be entitled, on his applying for the same to the Sub-Postmaster of the office to which he was attached and returning his uniform and umbrella."

The police officers assisting on the occasion were Superintendent Nolan, Superintendent Sloane, Inspectors Bodley and Jones, Sub-Inspectors Jefferies, Spiers, Finch, Power, Secunder Khan, Pettigara, Ryan, Barnes, Butterfield, Mackie, Smith, Howard, Shaw, Dixon, Guider, McKinnon and O'Brien. Some time after the distribution of the notice, one of the leaders of the strike drew up a document, on a one-anna stamped paper, purporting that all the men should combine and that whoever separated from them and returned to work without their consent, would render himself liable to pay as penalty the whole of the expenses hitherto incurred, and that no one should return to work without the consent of all.

Till late last night the men still remained on the Maidan determined not to yield at any cost. One of the leaders harangued them, after which all vowed unity which was made manifest by the breaking of a cocoanut.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May we suggest with a view to alleviate the inconvenience and trouble caused by the strike to the general public, and in order to help Government in this crisis, that each Firm in Bombay kindly lend one or two men (sepoys) to the Post Office to help in distributing the letters until such time as the Postal Authorities are in a position to make other arrangements. We feel certain if this suggestion be adopted, it will meet more than the present situation.—Yours, etc.

COUTTS & Co.

THEFT OF BULLION ON S. S. MATINA.

Valued at Rs. 12,000.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

A singular theft of Bullion has taken place on board the British India Steamer Matina which recently arrived at Calcutta from London. A portion of her cargo consisted of bullion from Madras. Telegraphic intimation was received that a bar of silver, valued at about Rs. 12,000 had disappeared, and immediately upon the vessel arriving at Garden Reach she was boarded by the Superintendant of the Port Police and matter is now under close investigation.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

THE NEW TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

"This is, I suppose, upon the whole, the most considerable business with which this new Parliament has had to deal." In this way did Mr. Winston Churchill introduce the elaborate statement he made on Tuesday outlining the new constitution that is to be conferred on the Transvaal and which is expected to take effect at the beginning of 1907, if not earlier. While Mr. Churchill was enlightening the House of Commons regarding the plan adopted by the Cabinet his chief was engaged in the same duty in another place, but Lord Elgin's speech lacked the fulness and the rhetorical touches that distinguished the performance of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. The main features of the constitution have been cabled to you. The omission of the Orange River Colony is resented by ex-President Steyn and his friends, it is the only element in the Cabinet's policy that has been praised by the Opposition at home, though a less critical view of the scheme is taken in South Africa. That is, not to say that it is welcomed by all as an ideal measure, but given the necessity for the immediate adoption of a constitution it is recognised by the more responsible men of both ruling races—the English and the Boers—that the compromise is on the whole a fair one, and we have the assurance of Sir J. Wo[illegible]-Ridgeway that the extremists, at any rate those in the burgher camp, do not count. An idea had got abroad, partly, perhaps, because of the extraordinary secretiveness of the Government respecting t[illegible] contents of the Ridgeway report, that the Cabinet [illegible]ve not followed the recommendations of the Committee, and this was insinuated by Lord Harris, but he was informed by Lord Sandhurst that the insinuation was quite unfounded. Lord Harris may be prejudiced, but at any rate he knows or ought to know something about South Africa and his view of the constitution is as unfavourable as that of Lord Milner. Sir West-Ridgeway anticipates a small British majority of three or four. But Lord Harris is not so hopeful. If there is not a British majority at the first election what chance is there he asks, of a British majority afterwards? The one chance for British supremacy in the Transvaal is that the commercial situation may improve and the British be encouraged to go out there; and he is

specially mentions the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and says that instances are not wanting when its views have been "distinctly out of harmony with the feelings of large sections of the Indian people." He complains that the Mussalman is patted on the back for holding aloof from what is called political agitation, but when it comes to practical treatment he is relegated to the cold shade of neglect. Two concrete instances of this neglect are mentioned by him—one is the *wakf* question which has aroused so much feeling amongst Mohamedans, and the other may be described in his own words:—"Missionary activity has begun to introduce into the relations of family life an element of difficulty which is aggravated in the case of Mahomedans by a misreading of their law. The ancient Mussulman priests maintained that when a Moslem wife abjured Islam and adopted a scriptural faith like Judaism or Christianity the marriage became *ipso facto* dissolved. According to modern priests whose authority is recognised in India, the marriage remains intact." These are some of the problems which as they do not lie on the surface may, Mr. Amer Ali points out, escape notice in the stress of administration. Mr. Yusuf Ali's article in the *Contemporary* has nothing to do with politics but discusses in a very charming manner the Orientalism of Goethe whom the writer likens for the universality and stupendousness of his genuis to "our Shakespeare," as he calls the greatest man England has ever produced. In the *Empire Review* Mr. Edward Dicey, C. B., writes on "Islam in Fermentation" a subject on which he is likely to be well informed, though perhaps that will not be considered very meritorious in the eyes of certain ignorant and self-sufficient members of Parliament whose names it would be superfluous to mention.

THE "TIMES" AND INDIAN PROBLEMS.

After a too long interval the *Times* has resumed its articles on Indian affairs and commences by discussing the new problems in a spirit that certainly cannot be described as reactionary. The writer at the outset refers to the nature of the education that has been given to India by its rulers and to its consequences. The peoples of India would, he tells us, have been less than human had they not, after more than half a century of such teaching, begun to ask their rulers for a larger share in the government of their country. "This is what the educated minority are actually doing, and the slow response which has been made to that demand is the cause of that discontent with the British connexion and of that impatience of the existing system of administration which is the most ominous cloud upon the horizon of Indian politics." The task that awaits the Government "in the near future is to satisfy the legitimate aspirations thus awakened without endangering imperial authority. The time has undoubtedly come for a sympathetic examination of the demand of the educated Indians for a larger share of power, and it is a matter of regret that some of the official classes in India have in this instance been slow to read the signs of the times. The view that appears to prevail in official circles is that any considerable departure from the existing system is undesirable because it would be followed by deterioration in the efficiency of the public services. The present situation cannot" the writer contends "be adequately dealt with from the standpoint of administrative efficiency alone. Administrative efficiency must always be the ambition of Government, but it cannot always be the sole criterion of policy." In fact the writer holds that it would be better to submit for a time to a falling off in the standard of administration "if in return we could rally Indian feeling permanently to the abiding principles upon which the Government of India is founded." The development of the writer's views will be awaited with considerable interest.

STREET BETTING.

A portion of the concluding hours of the Parliamentry session have been devoted to pushing through Bill to Suppress Betting in Streets and Other Public Places rather against the wishes of some of the Government's supporters, who either are not in principle favourable to goody-goody legistation, or think there should be the same treatment all round. The Hon. Claude Hay however, who seconded Mr. Horatio Bottomley's motion for the rejection of the Bill, rather gave himself away, to use an expression familiar to frequenters of the race course, when he described the measure as "a bit of shop window dressing for the Nonconformist conscience." The Nonconformist conscience has been the cause of many unwise things, but it has not been responsible for the Street Betting Bill. The *fons et origo* of this attempt to make people virtuous by Act of Parliament is not the Nonconformist conscience but the Episcopal conscience. The Bill owes its introduction to an inquiry conducted by a Committee of the House of Lords; it was introduced in the first instance in the House of Lords and it was the Lords Spiritual who headed the deputation of dignitaries who recently implored the Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, by all the eloquence at their command to take the Bill under his protecting care. There was I think more force in the outspoken speech of Mr. Timothy Healy when the House came to consider the Bill piecemeal in Committee. Clause 2 reads as follows:—"Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to any ground used for the purpose of a race-course for racing with horses or adjacent thereto on the days on which races take place." Mr. Healy objected to this clause on the ground that it strikes at poor people who make sixpenny bets in the street, while it allows lords and rich people, "and perhaps monarchs for aught he knew" to bet their thousands and tens of thousands in the ring. The party of democracy were, Mr. Healy went on to say, not very wise in putting in this clause. The Committee should take this clause out, and let the House of Lords reinstate it if they liked. Mr. Gladstone said he had the authority of Lord Davy for saying that, even if the clause were omitted, the betting ring on the race-course would still be protected, because it was not a public place. But he was perfectly ready to leave the omission or retention of the clause an open question to the Committee.

Mr. Healy's views seem to have impressed at least one Labour Member Mr. Henderson who complained that every night during these late sittings their wers appealed to to water down measures in order to expedite legislation. It would be better to wait, and obtain more satisfactory measures at a later period. Mr. Bertram, who is a good sportsman in the proper sense of the word, could not fail to warn his fellow-Liberals that this legislation is calculated to make their party "thoroughly unpopular" in the country, while a Ministerialist of another type Mr. A. Richardson the grocer who helps Sir Henry-Cotton to represent Nottingham lectured his Labour friends for their "mistaken attitude" adding that he should support the clause although he should incur unpopularity with some of his constituents. The division on the clause took place after 1 a.m., when most of the members had gone to bed and the voting was very close: for the retention of the clause 77; against 69. The Home Secretary voted of course for retaining the clause, but the minority included his lieutenant Mr. Herbert Samuel and at least one Cabinet Minister, Mr. Lloyd-George. Sir Edward Carson raised a very interesting point. In effect he said to Government "If you sincerely wish to put down this evil, you should stop the use of the telegraph for making bets. But you will not do that because it would mean a loss of revenue. Mr. Gladstone met this facer by saying that this was a separate question, but if the present Bill went through, he would suggest to the Postmaster-General and his colleagues that perhaps a Bill might be brought in next year aimed at betting by telegraph." Perhaps!

POLYGLOT CLUB.

The above Club, which has for one of its main objects the bringing together of people of all Nationalities, held its first Annual Dinner on Monday night at the Adelphi Restaurant, Strand, when some fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. Dr. John Pollen, C. I. E., Chairman of Committee, and Mrs. Pollen received the guests, and during the dinner and before the toasts, Dr. Pollen gave an amusing and interesting sketch of the history of the Club during the first year of its existence. The inception of the Club, and the progress it had made, were mainly due to the energy and zeal of Mr. Geo. Young, the Hon. Secretary who had devoted himself with ability and earnestness to the interests of the members. It was indeed a case of well-begun being considerably more than half done! They had received assurances of sympathy and support from many quarters, but the real work had been that of the Hon. Secretary. They had got over the teething-stage known as "Rule-making" and a very trying time it had been. Their eye-teeth were nearly through, but they would probably have some trouble with their wisdom teeth later on. During the year that had passed Mr. Young had organised no less than 25 lectures in the leading languages of Europe and with prophetic prescience had already drawn up his Autumn programme. Applications for membership were being received and dealt with daily. In welcoming the guests Dr. Pollen regretted the absence of Lord Reay, who had become an Hon. Member and of his friend Sir Walter Lawrence, who assured him, he would have been with them had he been in London. Count Lutzow was also, he regretted to say, out of Town, and Professor Rippmann, who had accepted their invitation in the first instance, and also Mr. and Mrs. Stead were unfortunately prevented from being present. Still they had with them many true friends of progress and cordial international relations, including Mr. Felix Moscheles, Professor A. P. Huguenot, Professor Aloys Weiss, Dr. G. Pascal, Mr Prosper Millendoff of the *Cologne Gazette*, and others.

After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Felix Moscheles proposed in French "The other Sovereigns and Rulers", and this was followed by a Pianoforte Solo "Tour de la Noce" by Miss Elsie Evans—received with applause Mrs. Mills Carver in a sparking speech, then proposed the "Ladies and Guests," to which Madame Herxfeld replied on behalf of the Ladies in German, and Dr. Cuningham on behalf of the guests in "braid Scotch" and eloquent English mixed with Esperanto. Mr. D. H. Lambert followed with a comic recitation illustrating in the most good humoured way, the difficulties foreigners experience in pronouncing the English language. Dr. Pascal thereupon proposed "The Club" and to this toast the Hon. Secretary, and Mr. H. W. Marten, the Hon. Treasurer suitably responded. The Chairman then gave "Success to the different language Sections" and Mr. Felix Moscheles replied for the English, Professor A. P. Huguenot for the French, Signor Cesare Cucchi for the Italian, and Singora D. H. Lambert for the Esperanto sections, each in the respective language of these sections. During the evening Miss Louise Hamilton delighted the audience with an Italian song, Madame Arnaulde also greatly added to the enjoyment with two French songs, and Mademoiselle Diamanti with a clever and gracefully delivered French recitation, Miss Elsie Evans further obliged with "Passepied" and "Giga" as Pianoforte Solos. Altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent, unqiue in its international variety, and "The Polyglot Club, London" may be heartily congratulated on the success of its first Annual Dinner. Apropos I may mention that the London County Council at their meeting on Tuesday decided to establish three classes next winter for teaching Esperanto. If the experiment succeeds additional classes will no doubt be formed. It is too early, yet to say that Esperanto has come to stay, but notwithstanding the ridicule poured upon it—the common experience of new movements—greater attention is being paid to the universal language than could have been expected twelve months ago thanks largely to Dr. Pollen's enthusiasm.

A NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY IN BOMBAY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to Mr. E. Comber's query about this precursor of the Natural History Society, it would be interesting to know that this Natural History Society was founded in Bombay in July 1856 and lasted for three years and came to a close some time in 1889. It first figures in the *Times* "Calendar and Directory" for 1857 among "Literary, Scientific and other Societies." (p. 384-5) Amongst its active promoters were Dr. Andrew Leith, Surgeon of the European General Hospital and Health Officer for Bombay, who became its Honorary President, Dr. H. J. Carter, Secretary to the Asiatic Society who became its President for 1857-58, and William Forsyth Hunter, partner of Dixon Hunter and Co; who became Sheriff of Bombay for 1860, who was its Secretary. Amongst other bearers were Thomas Lowten Jenkins, Registrar of the Supreme Court and Master in Equity, Dr. George Buist, the Editor of the *Bombay Times*," Prof. Robert Sinclair, of the Elphinstone College, Dr. Peel, the Principal of Grant Medical College, Dr. Don, Inspector-General of Hospitals became its first president. Robert Hannay, of Guy and Co., and Mr. afterwards Sir James Crowe, Principal of the School of Arts were later on added to the committee

In the latter's Reminiscenses published in 1896 there are mentioned some excursions to Ghora-Bunder and other neighbouring places in Salsette which may have been undertaken under the auspices of this Society or rather Club.

The object was more of a social than of a scientific nature, and it was Club rather than a Society as the extract from the old "Bombay Gazette" 1856 well shows. It had 54 members in the first year of which numbers seven were natives among whom Dr. Bhao Daji, the celebrated Hindu scholar and naturalist, was the most distinguished. There was only one Parsi, Dhanjibhai Framji, the scholarly son of Framji Nusarvanji Patel. Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhai was also a member. In 1857 the members were 56. In 1858 the members must have dwindled down as the list of members is not given in the Calendar for 1859 but only the names of ten office bearers. The Calendar for 1860 does not mention the Society at all, and thereupon it disappears. It must therefore have come to a stop in the course of 1859.—Yours etc.

R. P. KARKARIA.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, C. I. AUGUST 14.

Raja Sahib Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur accompanied by two Jagirdars went to Rutlam yesterday on a visit of condolence to H. H. the Raja Sahib Sajjansingji Bahadur owing to the death of the Rutlam Rani Sahib a few days ago. His Highness returned to Sailana in the evening.

His Highness Bijeysingjee Bahadur the Maharavaljee Sahib of Dungorpur in Mewar finished education at the Ajmer Mayo College, and the Durbar has been learning the state work. The Maharavati Sahib is the son-in-law of our Raja Sahib and His Highness' marriage will take place here in January next with the eldest Princess.

Rao Sahib Gupte, the Dewan Sahib of Banswara, passed through here four days ago. He returned from Bombay and went back to his capital. At Fatiabad a monument is to be erected in memory of a great Sirdar among the ancestors of the Raja Sahibs of Rutlam and Sailana who lost his life while fighting. Subscriptions are being collected through the exertions and influence of the Sailana Raja Sahib the Rutlam Durbar has contributed a good sum and it is hoped that a fitting and a beautiful statue will be provided for keeping the memory green of the departed brave Sirdar.

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ALLEGED LONG FIRM FRAUDS.

One Defendant Absconds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The further hearing of the case against Norendra Chandra Roy and Ezekiel Cohen for cheating certain persons in Bombay and Madras by inducing them to part with sums of money by false advertisements, was resumed yesterday. Panduray Narasank Sirsikar, formerly a manager of G. K. Patel at Hubli, was examined and the case was adjourned. Cohen has absconded and cannot be found.

THE LATE MR. SANDERSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Mr. Charles Sanderson, whose death was announced by special cablegram to the *Englishman*, was the head of the firm of Sanderson and Co., Government Solicitors in Calcutta, and left India finally in 1880.

THE DOVETON COLLEGE PROPERTY.

Injunction to Restrain Sale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Mr. Justice Bodily, at the High Court here, is hearing the case in which an Injunction is asked for restraining the Doveton College Committee from proceeding with sale of the property of the Society in Park Street, bearing No. 53.

STRIKE ON THE BENGAL-NAGPUR LINE.

Memorialists' Grievances under Consideration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

It is reported that the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has given his assurance to the Indian staff in reply to their Memorials that their grievances will receive his early and most careful consideration. But he remarked that certain agitators are creating a feeling of dissatisfaction among the men.

OPIUM REVENUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The Return of Opium Revenue shows that the sales of Bombay Opium in July were Rs. 45,700, and of Bengal Opium in August were Rs. 1,540,425, better than the estimate, and for the four months the sales of Bengal Opium were Rs. 4,376,750 better and the Pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay was Rs. 7,28,300 worse than the estimate.

FISHERIES IN THE FRONTIER RIVERS.

Revival of the North Punjab Fishing Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 17.

It is proposed by General Coxhead, C. B., Colonel Hamilton, 25th Punjabis, and Mr. M. Malan, I. C. S., to revive the defunct North Punjab Fishing Club. The main object of this Association was to maintain a protective watch and ward over the fisheries of the various Rawalpindi and Attock rivers. The Indian Fisheries Act confers considerable powers of the sort needed. What is wanted is a vigorous organisation for the perpetual enforcement of rules against the unsporting native practices of dynamiting, poisoning, netting dragnetting, or otherwise slaughterous exploiting of rivers.

DISCONTENTED TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

More Pay and Better Housing Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

Discontent prevails among Telegraph Signallers on the North-Western Railway and the signallers at Lahore, Umballa, Multan, Sukkar, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lala Musa and the Peshawar antonment. Signallers at other important stations have also telegraphed their grievances to the Manager of the Line as well as to the Traffic and District Traffic Superintendents about better pay, housing, Sunday and other general holiday allowances, etc.

QUARANTINE AT JEDDA.

Pilgrims and Passengers Detained Five Days.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

A telegram, dated 11th August, from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to the Viceroy, runs: "Five days' quarantine has been imposed on arrivals of pilgrims and passengers from Suez at Jedda, or Yambo. The ships themselves will be allowed to leave after disinfection and rat destruction, if necessary, the detention not exceeding 24 hours. Ships and passengers for other Red Sea ports are subject to the measures already in force against Suez.

Another telegram from Therapia, dated 10th August, runs:—Medical Inspection is imposed on arrivals from Trebizond for disinfection and rat-destruction, the detention not to exceed 48 hours.

NORTHERN POLICE REFORMS.

The New Scale of Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The new scale of monthly pay for gazetted officers of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Police down to Assistant Superintendents will probably be as follows, the sanction taking effect from the 1st of April, 1906:

One Inspector-General, Punjab, Rs. 2,500 rising by Rs. 100 to Rs. 3,000.

One Inspector-General North-West Frontier Province, Rs. 2,000.

Two Deputy Inspectors General, Rs. 1,800.
Two Deputy Inspectors-General, Rs. 1,500.
Two Superintendents (1st grade), Rs. 1,200
Six Superintendents (2nd grade), Rs. 1,000.
Ten Superintendents (3rd grade), Rs. 900.
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Thirteen Superintendents (5th grade), Rs. 700.
Sixteen Assistant Superintendents, (1st grade), Rs. 500.
Sixteen Assistant Superintendents (2nd grade) Rs. 300.
Ten Assistant Superintendents (3rd grade), Rs. 200,

THE LADIES' CORNER.

IMPORTANCE OF TACT.

"What is the most popular quality in woman?" "The question was suggested," writes a Parisienne, "by a cosmopolitan reunion of friends held in Paris and the various opinions given supplied food for thought. The European countries were well represented—half a dozen Parisians, four Spaniards (two of each sex), a Russian who had been a famous beauty in the years that are gone by, and one Irishwoman, who had to represent the British Empire in her own person! The Parisians, without exception, declared that 'esprit' was the quality which gleaned most love; the Spaniards voted for beauty; and the Russian for personal magnetism. The Irishwoman tentatively uttered the single word 'Tact.' It was a thoroughly enjoyable evening, and everyone took part in the discussion with real pleasure, but when 'tact' was the subject matter it was a case of eleven voices to one. They all agreed that this quality, though eminently desirable, was too impersonal to attract love. I wonder if readers of this paragraph will also deride 'tact' as a magnet for love. Personally I think it represents the axle on which the wheel of happy life revolves. Beauty is adorable—the best introduction a woman can have, and one which gives her the right of entry into most places, but it is not enough. 'Esprit' is a dangerous will-o'-the-wisp, which leads its worshippers into uncomfortable positions, for a noted wit can rarely resist the temptation to say a clever thing even when it gives untold pain to some other person."

THE BEST QUALITY.

"If you think the matter over," continues this critic, "you will see that 'tact' has much to do with the attracting and capturing of the mischievous little blind god! The most beautiful woman in the world will quickly become undesirable if she does not take the trouble to rub one's fur the right way; or, at least, if she does not avoid rubbing it backwards! 'Esprit' is a delightful quality in a salon, but do we care to live with it when life is clouded over and when the sun of success refuses to shine! Tact—at its best—is a gift of Nature; certainly it cannot be learned. Of course, we can train ourselves to avoid giving offence and we can cultivate a 'sweet manner,' but the true tact which attracts universal love is born, not made, and of all Nature's gifts it is—I think—the most desirable. The woman who possesses it will never give, or permit, one kiss too many; she will nerver ask undesirable questions; she will never see the things which she is not expected to see. The woman of inborn tact is a creature of whom men never tire, to whom women turn in moments of trouble, to whom girls cling. If she be beautiful and witty—so much the better; but she will not let either of these qualities leap to the surface. It is a well-known fact that forgiveness may follow in the train of physical injury, but never in that of wounded vanity; it is equally true that most persons deeply resent being reminded of weaknesses when the weak moment is past. The woman of tact sees all—and sees nothing; hears all—and hears nothing."

TRAVELLING COSTUMES.

The new colour for travelling costumes—which represents quite a feature in Paris at present and is being largely adopted by all intending travellers—is a shade of greenish-grey, best known in connection with men's light overcoats. This, carried out in covert coating, makes an exceedingly neat costume, and every item of the toilette is chosen by the Parisienne to correspond with it. The new idea is to have the gloves in exactly the same shade as the gown except in the case of the white dress, white gloves having been entirely discarded. The more exclusive women in Parisian society have to a certain extent given up wearing white shoes and stockings—owing to the number of people who have adopted them of late—and are wearing instead black silk stockings with black patent leather shoes and handsome silver buckles. The newest lingerie petticoats are those designed of coloured linen with two or three frills of white embroidery. They are worn with the lingerie dresses and especially with those of coloured muslin or linen, the petticoat being in the same shade to correspond.

NEW VEILS.

The latest novelty in veils is that composed of white silk net adorned with a small silk spot. This is very light and pretty, and is made about a yard and a half or two yards long and very deep to correspond. It has besides taken the place of the plain white or blue chiffon travelling veil, being far more becoming to the average woman, although by no means so durable. Motor-coats are made very full in the skirts, so as to provide a covering for the knees and make it possible to dispense with a supplementary rug altogether. The Parisienne has fallen a willing victim to the charms of alpaca and shantung, and these come first in order for travelling coats. Some of the prettiest are fashioned with two or three little highwayman capes over the shoulders.

MANUFACTURE OF CHEAP PATRIOTS.

Mr. Bhopatkar was released from jail on Saturdac last after serving out his term of six months' simple imprisonment. Some of our Deccani friends did not think it decent or patriotic to allow the incident to pass without a demonstration in his honour. If a few personal friends had met to receive him, says the *Oriental Review*, we should have raised no objection. But a demonstration and a procession are ridiculous in the extreme in this connection. But this is quite in accordance with the unfortunate hankering amongst certain people after public meetings and public demonstration in connection with all sorts of things. These have now become a mark of patriotism and we are not sure if Mr. Tilak and his papers are not responsible for this growing but unhealthy spirit. What has Mr. Bhopatkar done to deserve a public demonstration and a procession at Thana or in Poona or elsewhere? His counsel who defended him at the Sessions had no words strong enough in condemnation of the silly effusion for which Mr. Bhopatkar was tried, convicted and sentenced. He himself in his defence suggested that some student, and not he, was responsible for the offending article. There is nothing to be proud of in such culpable negligence. As a man of education Mr. Bhopatkar himself should have discountenanced any such demonstrations. But then he would not have got an opportunity to see himself advertised as a hero and patriot. There are in the Deccan and Bombay gentlemen who allow themselves to be advertised as professors some years ago. They are ready to ridicule Rao Sahibs, and Bahadurs and other title-holders. But in their own case they dearly love to be called professors. One or two of them are likely to figure as such within the next few weeks, and some of our Deccani readers at least will be able to find them out. Side by side with patriots like Mr. Bhopatkar and self-styled professors, we have now very cheap Swadeshi patriots. Even the late Mr. Tata was never honoured in the way some of these loquacious patriots are being honoured. Men whose patriotism lies in empty talk and irresponsible writings or utterances, and who are ignorant of the very elements of the knowledge of industrial and commercial progress make a good deal of hollow-sounding noise about Swadeshism and pass offias Swadeshi patriots! We hope at least the sensible public in this Presidency will discriminate between true and bogus patriots and resolutely discourage the unhealthy growth of the undesirable species.

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH".

SIGANANDA has died at the age of 104. The prozulus hold the Natal Government responsible for his premature death.

During his recent visit to Scandinavia on the Deutschland (not the river but the boat) the Kaiser was so pleased with the dishes prepared for him that he went to the kitchen one day, and asked many questions regarding the ingredients. The Kaiser likes to have a finger in every pie.

Professor Bouchard, of Paris, declares that the application of X-rays will cause grey hair to resume its original colour. So red-headed men who have gone grey must be careful.

The growth of slang is as undeniable as it is deplorable. A correspondent draws our attention to a case in point. On the name-plate of a shop in a leading thoroughfare he has found the inscription "Smith and Kidd." We agree that "Smith and Son," though old-fashioned, is far more dignified.

Our trousers may yet become things of beauty. *The World and His Wife* have between them been recommending young ladies fond of needlework to make embroidered bags.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant colour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

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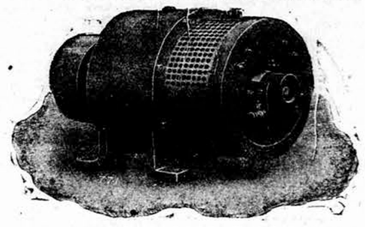

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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"For twelve years I suffered acutely from headache, and had it not been for Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, I should no doubt have been suffering yet." So says Mrs. E. McDonald, of 7 High Street, Rutherglen. She continues:—"Like many other women, I rushed to powders in the belief that they would cure me. Some of them gave me momentary relief, but left me in a far worse state than before. The doctor assured me that these headaches would wear off, but his prophesy was never fulfilled. Four years ago—just after my daughter was born—I was in a dreadful state. I could not see because of a sort of haze which came before my eyes. I had spells of sickness, and felt so dizzy at times, that I was obliged to lie down. My digestion was disordered and my liver diseased. I got into such a terrible state that I have often prayed I might die. My minister advised me to go to a hospital, and offered to get a permit for me; but by this time I had no hope left. Fortunately, however, I tried Bile Beans when I was at my worst. They soon improved my digestion, gave me an appetite, cured the liver disorder, and rid me completely of the terrible headache. I am now in perfect health, and they tell me I look like a farmer's wife."

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Bile Beans cure biliousness, headache, constipation, piles, colds, liver chill, influenza, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, bad breath, dizziness, debility, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, depression, nervousness, all liver disorders, anæmia, and all female ailments. Of all Medicine Vendors at R 1., or packed free on receipt of R. 1.2 per bottle; R's. 6 for six bottles, from the Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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B. G. 18-8-06.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

PENALISING THE AFFLICTED.

ACCORDING to Mr. Justice Darling it is "monstrous" that the deaf and dumb should be permitted to marry. As a fact, there need be no dumb; there are not in institutions where these afflicted people are taught. They talk to one another as do the rest of us, and their fellows understand by watching the motion of the lips. But, that view of the question put aside, the issue is wide enough. If the deaf and dumb, why not the blind, the maimed, the diseased, the imbecile? It is impossible sharply to draw the dividing line. Arthur Maemurrough Kavanagh, one of the physical marvels of the last century, a man of intellectual eminence, and of stirring action, was born with only the stumps of legs and arms; ought he not to have married? Should Dr. Campbell, the blind leader of the blind who, like himself, "see by other senses than their eyes—should he and his like be condemned to celibacy? Who gave us sixpenny telegrams and postal orders?—a blind Postmaster-General. Who first taught us the magic story of the bee?—a blind naturalist. Neither of these men unmarried, could have accomplished his life's work.

ELOQUENT SILENCE.

So long as man and women become the parent of deaf and dumb children they will never consent to their unfortunate offspring being treated as outcasts. What, one wonders, would have been the reply of Fox to such a proposition? He had a deaf and dumb son, the idol of his affections. Rogers has left us a glowing picture of a meeting between the statesman and this afflicted boy. It was at a dinner party at which the poet, with Sheridan, Talleyrand, and other celebrities was present. The boy had been brought from school for the occasion. "To him," says Rogers, "Fox almost entirely confined his attention, conversing with him by the fingers, and their eyes glistened as they looked at each other." The other guests were forgotten. "How strange it is!" remarked Talleyrand, "to dine in company with the first orator in Europe, and only see him talk with his fingers?"

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

Those of us who have grown up since the coal-tar industry came into being cannot realise in even a very faint degree what that discovery has meant to British industry. In the old days, when steam engines were not, the cottager who had to do his own spinning and weaving was compelled to dye his wares from such poor plants as he was able to grow upon his patch of ground for it was impossible as roads then were to send into the distant towns. For the rest, our merchants had to forward their goods to Holland to be dyed. We managed to master by arms any Continental nation whom we antagonised, but commercially we were entirely dependent upon them for produce and for teaching. The Dutch caught our fish, the Italians and French made our silk, Flanders looked after the better-class wools, France and Holland made our paper, and a German erected our first mill for this article. Albeit we were able to make coarse linens we had to look to Germany and Belgium for the better qualities. Nearly all our pottery came from the Continent; we looked to Tuscany instead of to Luton for straw hats, to the Danes and Genoese for chips. We went to the East for cotton, and when the first consignment from America, eight bags in all was landed at Liverpool the Custom House officers impounded it declaring that cotton was not a product of the United States.

THE LINE OF SUCCESSION.

The anxiety of the Dutch for an heir to their throne must awaken sympathy in Belgium, Austria, and Roumania, the Sovereigns of which countries all lack direct heirs. There is nothing unusual in this. At the famous royal assembly at Tilsit not one Sovereign present had an heir. Napoleon, like Alexander of Russia, had at the time no legitimate issue: the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were without sons. They were not peculiar in this. Not a Sovereign of Europe at the time was more blessed in the matter. The Prince Regent of England had only one child—the Princess Charlotte. Ferdinand of Spain was without a son; the King of Sardinia was childless. Sweden had to choose a Soverign from the marshals of Napoleon, while the Duc d'Angouleme, heir of Louis XVIII., like Joseph Bonaparte, lacked male issue.

MADE IN GERMANY.

Science knows no nationality, but the British Association, which assembled this week for its annual meetings, will admit that it owes a good deal to Germany. Our British Association is modelled upon an organisation which came into being in the Fatherland nine years before the first meeting of our scientific parliament. The German had as humble beginnings as ours. When Dr. Oken, of Munich, put into practice his idea of an annual congress of scientists, only thirty-two persons, a score of them residents in Munich, attended the inaugural congress there. But the society grew and strengthened, and by the time that Babbage went over to represent England had become a powerful organisation, with the immortal Von Humboldt at its head. Then said Sir David Brewster, "Let us build a craft wherein the united crew of British science can sail." The little craft was launched at York, where this week's meetings took place, and none were more apprehensive of failure than the projectors themselves. The "*Times*" patted on the back those who feared and supplied several ingenious reasons to prove that such meetings must prove unless.

THE TRIUMPHANT REBEL.

The President of the British Association this year, Professor Ray Lankester, regards man as "Nature's rebel." Where Nature says "die" man says "I will live." On the antiquity of man he says that the palæolithitic implements which have been found, though probably made 150,000 years ago do not, any more than do the imperfect skulls occasionally found in association with them, indicate a condition of the human race more monkey-like than is presented by existing savage races. Which is comforting to our vanity. To have had among more recent ancestors those monsters of aquatic habits, with swim-bladder for lungs, with gills at the back of the neck, with three-lidded eyes, the ladies all barded and armed like their husbands with vast canine teeth, would be painful to those who take pride in their traceable lineage. Our antiquity suggests permanence of the race, so we need not fear the realisation of that awful state which the caricature of Dean Buckland forecasts, when man will be found in a fossilised state by rejuvescent ichthyosauri, who will lecture upon our extinct species and point with contempt to our puny jaws and insignificant teeth, and wonder "how the creature procured food."

RACE FOR 106,000 SQUARE MILES.

How France scored over Great Britain in snatching from us New Caledonia, which Captain Cook discovered, has called forth other instances of races for colonial empire. New Caledonia comprises some 6000 square miles; New Zealand represents 106,000 square miles, and we won that from France by only a few days. Colonising had been in progress for years, and the Maoris had become, to a certain, extent anglicised, especially where, in conformity with cannibalistic institutions, they had assimilated their visitors. But the proclamation making New Zealand a British Colony had barely been published when up came the Comte de Paris, laden with French emigrants, with the frigate L'Aube in attendance, to make the whole land French. Had not the Colonial Office received intimation that the French expedition was about to start its edict, might have been indefinitely postponed, while, had any ill befallen the ship which bore the flag and proclamation, France would, after all, have been first.

BLIND EYES.

Had her old captains been blessed with a spark of imagination or gifted with the seeing eye, Holland might now be in possession of Australasia. Dutch craft explored Australian coasts long before the Union Jack had been seen in that part of the world. But they saw only the unattractive coast. Australia reserves her frowns for the Old World; her smiles beam out upon the waters on the other side. The Dutch found surf-swept rocky coast, and saw beyond the fever-haunted swamp. Tasman gave his name to Tasmania, and discovered New Zealand, but no Dutchman looked upon Australia in places where she is beautiful; they never saw the better parts of Queensland and South Australia; Victoria and New South Wales were undreamed lands. The inhospitable character of the continent which the Dutchmen saw probably preserved for Britain the great island-continent whose possibilities were first tested by the off-scourings of our convict prisons.

THE SECRET PRESS.

One of the most ominous signs in St. Petersburg at the present moment is the secret printing and distribution of the Viborg manifesto. That there should be the need for secrecy is bad enough; that there are men and women in the Russian capital so desperate as to run the risk which the setting up of a hidden press involves shows that beneath the surface is a fire raging in spite of all the illusory signs of peace upon the surface, and in spite of all the smooth words of officials. Any share in the printing of forbidden propaganda means death or exile for the party caught, but though the police search every suspected house in the capital the revolutionaries always manage by some extraordinary means to get their papers out when trouble is to be apprehended. To write a manifesto is easy; for its printing heavy noisy plant is necessary; yet even the royal palace has before now been the printing office of the daring ones.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to the and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

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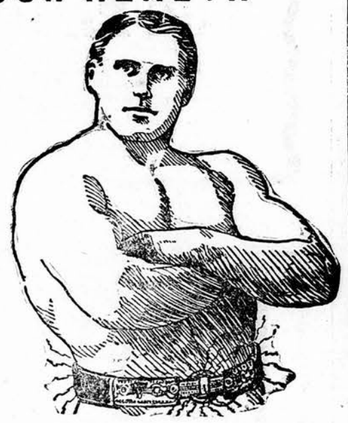
HOW IS YOUR HEALTH



AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be? Is your health as good as it was? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

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is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—

Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"

(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a strictly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing disease. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

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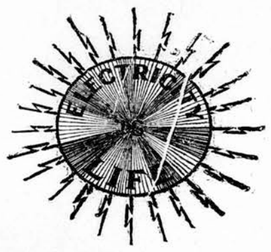

THINK OF IT? 3 years in bed, unable to move now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
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7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this. It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free. If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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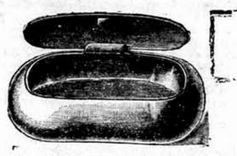
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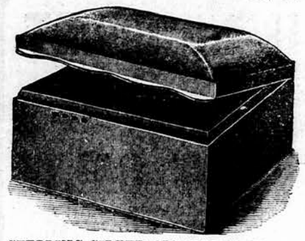
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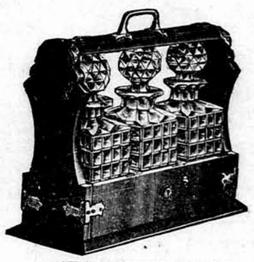
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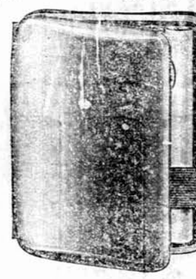
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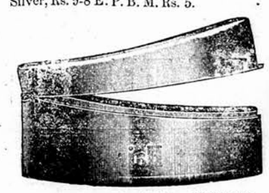
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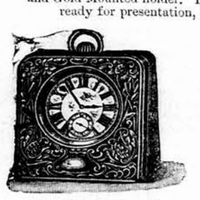
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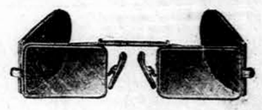

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The Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Parsi Gymkhana *vs.* Poona Volunteers

A punctual start was made at 11-30 yesterday on the Gymkhana ground, the two overnight not outs, J. D. Mody, 2, and S. M. Chotia, 2, going out to face Samson and Grahey. The bowlers found the wicket bite better and got plenty of work on with the result that runs came slowly. With all day to make 22 however the two batsmen were content to take no risks and at 12-15 had knocked off the required runs and brought the match to a close with 31 up for 1 and winning by nine wickets and 3 runs.

It was then decided to play a friendly game.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

C. P. Police vs. Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, AUGUST 16.

The match, which is one of the greatest fixtures of the season, was played off on the local Gymkhana Cricket ground on Saturday and Monday last. There was a large gathering and immense concourse of people lining the ground,and thosewho took the kenest interest in the play applauding every good stroke that merited recognition. If anything, the sympathies of the crowd were with the Police, who hail from every nook and corner of the Provinces, and who have practically no practice worth mentioning. As the scores indicate, the local batting talent is very strong, including a brilliant bat in the person of Mr. A. E. Joyce, whose finished style worthily maintains the English reputation he came out with. As an old Cricketer I would advise the Bombay Committee not to lose sight of him.Mr. Joyce is in addition a good relief bowler. The Gymkhana have won every match played up-to-date.

The above match commenced on Saturday by the Gymkhana going in and by good rattling play knocked up the respectable score of 220. The police followed but the leather hunting experienced early in the day told on them and a strong batting eleven fell for a poor score. When the match was resumed on Monday the Gymkhana knocked up only 172., the last wickets putting on 95 runs. The Police followed with vigorous hitting on the part of Mr.Christie Maybury,who contributed 101, and Mr.Fagan, who knocked up 60, put together with the others the respectable score of 273, the game thus ending in a victory for the Gymkhana.

The following are the scores :—

C. P. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G K Watts, b Pyarlah	15	run out	17
J Hullah, b Pyarlah	4	c Morony, b Maybury	0
A E Joyce, b Maybury	109	c sub, b Maybury	4
C Ridsdale, b Morony	34	b Maybury	0
H C Gowan, c Wright, b Morony	12	run out	35
D W C Coley, b Maybury	2	b Fagan	25
C P Cowle, b Maybury	0	b Maybury	4
G S Hart, b Fagan	16	b Maybury	0
C H Ebden, c Coventry, b Fagan	9	c Playfair, b Fagan	4
Capt T C Plowden, b Maybury	0	st Godfrey, b Maybury	0
B V Rathnum, not out	1	st Godfrey, b Maybury	65
Extras	27	Extras	18
Total	220	Total	172

C. P. POLICE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Latham, b Rathnum	4	b Rathnum	4
Coventry, b Rathnum	3	c Plowden, b Rathnum	29
Maybury, b Rathnum	8	c Ebden, b Rathnum	101
Fagan, b Rathnum	2	b Hullah	60
Godfrey, c Plowden, b Rathnum	43	c Gowan, b Coley	25
Morony, c Ridsdale, b Coley	14	c Joyce, b Rathnum	13
Pyarlah, b Rathnum	4	c and b Ebden	0
Playfair, b Rathnum	1	b Rathnum	0
Wright, c Hart, b Joyce	4	c Joyce, b Ebden	9
Fanshawe, run out	3	not out	0
Davis, not out	0	b Rathnum	10
Extras	3	Extras	24
Total	89	Total	273

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

List of Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 17.

The following are the twenty-eight entries in the Aga Khan Motor Competition up to date. A variety of cars have entered,some of whichare peculiarly unique. As the entries close on 21st instant a further list is expected :—

Lieut Colonel C. F. Grantham's 6 h p De Dion.
His Highness the Nawab of Sachin's 6 h p De Dion.
Mr R D N Wadia's 8 h p De Dion.
Mr F D Pudamjee's 8 h p De Dion.
Mr F G Preston's 12-10 Humber.
Mr W Stanley Wal ker's 10-12 Humber.
The Nawab of Sachin's 16-20 Humber.
The Maharajah of Gwalior's 24 h p Wolseley.
Mr Abdul Hussain Abdul Karim's 8 h p Wolseley.
Mr C D Kerrawalla's 16 h p Wolseley.
Mr C M Banajees 6 h p Wolseley.
Mr C J Mody's 12 h p Wolseley
The Maharajah of Bikanir's 16-20 Richard.
Brazer.
The Chief of Ichalkaranjia's 10-12 Richard Brazier.
Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas 16,20 Brazier.
Mr. Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor's 10 h. p. Clement Bayard.
Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson's 8 h. p. Clement-Bayard.
Mr. E. F. Flower's 8 h. p. Darracq.
Major H. H. Butlers 8 h. p. Darracq.
Aga Shumshudin Shah's 16 h. p. Argyll.
Lieutenant F. Rose's 10 h.p. Renault.
Mr. In Cornfield's 6 h. p. Planet.
Mr. P. B. Petit's 17-24 Hotchkiss.
Lieutenant, F. J. Maitland-King's 10-12 Pevgeot.
Mr. H. Simcox's 16-20 S. A. L.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Russell's 10 h.p. Panhardt
Lieutenant A. F. Bayley's 8 h.p. Speedwell.
The Hon'ble Mr. Damodher Thakersey's 18-22 Beaufort.

POONA OPEN CHALLENGE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

This meeting is to be held between the 10th and 15th September (both days included for play) and as usual is open to the Service and recognized Clubs throughout India.

The committee is composed of Mr. W. C. Fox, Mr. E. Greg, and Major J. Jackson, I. M. S.

The programme is as follows :—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10 per Player.

Prize—A Silver Challenge Cup (Value about £10), to become the property of the player winning it at three consecutive Meetings.

Present Holder—Major C. W. Field, I. A.

In addion to the above, a First Prize will be awarded he winner. Should there be sufficient entries a cond Prize will also be given.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10 per Player.

Prize—To Silver Challenge Cups, to become the property of the pair winning them at three consecutive Meetings.

Present Holders.—Mr. G. W. C. Lucas, Poona Horse and Mr. T. C.ucas, R. A. M. C.

In addition the above two First Prizes will be awarded the ners. Should there be sufficient entries Second Prizes ill also be given.

The best of ree advantage Sets will be played all through. The awn Tennis Association Rules will be followed.

Competitors y be called on to play two matches in one afterno. This will not be done if it can possibly be avoi.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees to be made by Friday, 7th Septmber.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 5 for men only.

Should a sufficient number of entries be made, it is proposed to inaugurate the above event. The entries will finally close on the 9th September, but intending competitors are kindly requested to intimate their intention of making an entry as early as possible so that all details can be arranged. If the entries, are insufficient this event will not take place. Entries to be made in pairs, should be sent to Capt. H. K. Umfreville, Hony. Secy. for Lawn Tennis, Poona Gymkhana Club.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

BOMBAY vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

Perhaps the biggest surprise of the Season awaited those who came out to see the above teams meet in the League last night on the Cooperage. Not a surprise because the game was any better than expected, as it was as loose and unscientific as could be ; but because the Parel team secured their first actual win against an eleven considered well up in the list.

It must, of course, be admitted that the Bombay Gymkhana team was a weak one, as neither of the wings, who are new, gave much help, but, again Ward was at back to help Phillips and otherwise the team was as usual. Shortly after the whistle Griffiths nearly opened the Bombay Gymkhana's score twice but, though they kept up a persistent attack, they were so slow in shooting that there was no score at half time.

On resuming, they again pressed till Parel came up and might have scored had they attempted a shot. Again the Bombay Gymkhana attacked, but could never get quite home and seemed lost when near the opposing goal. The latter part of the game saw the Parel forwards in great form and twice Cowper sent over. A free very near the penalty area helped them and eventually after a good run by Mungavin on the right wing he centred and the inside left rushed the ball in amidst great enthusiasm. In a very bad light, with a few minutes remaining, Ward went up forward and though he once came very near scoring all on his own time arrived and left the Parel team winners. As remarked, it was one of the poorest displays by the Bombay Gymkhana one could see, but the young Parel team deserve a good word and this win comes to them after a deal of persevering against older teams and relieves them of bottom place for the present at least.

Scores :—

Parel Gymkhana ..... 1 Goal.
Bombay Gymkhana..... *nil.*

THE BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

Numerous Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 17.

The Bangalore Horse Show opened this morning on the grounds of the British Residency ; but as usual the morning attendance was not very large. Hon'ble Mr.Fraser, General Scallon and several ladies were, however, present. The entries this year were very fair though some of the classes were poorly patronized.

The following are this morning's results :—

Heavy Weight for Hunters over 12 stone. Judges :—Mr. W. H. Sprott, the Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Murray Ayensley. It was a walk over :—Yuvaraj of Mysore's Lady Bird was the only entry.

Light Weight for hunters under 12 stone. The Judges were the same. Yuvaraj of Mysore's Noor Jehan (1) Colonel Armstrong's Tatta (2) ; there were seven entries. A small class which did not attract much attention.

Pony Hunters, over 12 stone.—Same Judges :—Mr. A. G. Gwyer's Tamring (1) and Mr. A. M. Swifte's Music Master (2). 9 entries. A very fair class—Jean, belonging to H. H Yuvaraj of Mysore was far the best in pony class but was wrongly entered in this class.

Pony Hunters under 12 stone.—Same Judges Mr. Gore Langton's, Ina, (1) ; Capt. G. N. Forster's Blackbird (2). 8 entries. Good class. Ina was far and away the best in the class.

Chargers of the Cavalry and Artillery, the property of Officers. Judges—Col. F. G. Atkinson, Capt. Clarke. Major Smyth's black horse (1) ; and Mr. F. C. Rasch's. bay horse. (2) ; 6 entries. Winner was fine and showy.

Up to weight chargers and hired chargers.—Same Judges :—Capt. Cole's Eulo (1) ; and Capt Watson's Blackboy (2) 4 entries:

Infantry Chargers. Same judges.Major Hayes Westerley, (1) ; Mr. F. H. Bushell's Bridoon (2) 4 Entries.

Jumping Crmpetition for Native Corps. Judges :—Col. F. G. Atkinson, Col. Leader, Duffadar Hatha Singh, Sowar Persad Singh, both of Gordon's Horse. The jumping was poor and the pace slow, 16 entries.

LATER.

There was a good atendance at the Bengalore Horse Show this afternoon, the Military especially turning out in large numbers. The weather threatened and some showers did fall, but not sufficient to stop the Show.

The following are this afternoon's results :—

British Cavalry.—The Judges were Major Graham and Mr. Lloyd. There were numerous entries :—

Carbiniers.—Private Munson C. Squadron (1) ; Private Langfield. A Squadron (2) ; Corporal Edwards C. Squadron (3).

Royal Artillery, Driver Dawes, 76th Battery, (1) ; Driver Middleton, 76th Battery (2) ; Driver Eagleston, G. Battery R. H. A. (3)

Hack horses.—Judges Col. F. G. Atkinson, and Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson. 8 entries. H. H. Yuvaraj of Mysore's Noor Jehan (1); Mr. Gladstone's Pandy (2).

Hack ponies :—Same judges. 22 entries :—Mr. C. W. Spink's Red Prince (1) Major Hayes's Ali Beg (2); Yuvaraj of Mysore's Jean (3); Mysore Hayes's K. C. S. I. (4). This was an excellent class. The Judges had some difficulty in diciding the winner from the several fine ponies,

Ladies saddle horses.—Judges were Mr. W. H. Sprott, the Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson, and Major Potts. Only four entries :—Major Barnard's Pandy, (1), Mrs. Bartholomew's Angeline (2). Miss. Goodrich rode the winner and Mrs. Grant the second horse.

Ladies' saddle cobs and ponies. Judges the same as in the previous event. 17 entries :—Major Hayes's K. C. S. I. (1), Mrs. Thomas's Lady Betty (2) ; Mrs. Forster's Bush Girl (3). A moderate class. Winner ridden by Mrs. Traill, being easily the best. Owners rode the second and third ponies.

Cobs between 14 and 15 hands. Judges, the Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson and Colonel Atkinson. 15 entries :—Major Hayes's Ali Beg (1), Capt Forster's Bush Girl (2); Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser's Rufus (3). Winner ridden by owner, Mrs. Forster Reming the second and Capt Clarke the third horse. Also a moderate class ; but the winner was exceptionally good.

Jumping competition for horses. Judges Colonel Grant and Colonel Leader, Colonel Armstrong and Colonel Desaraj Urs. 16 entries. Captain Evans's Dispute. ridden by Captain Munday,30th Lancers (1) ; Mosquito ridden by Major Barnard (2) ; Mr. Merris's Basant ridden by owner (3). The jumping on the whole was poor in pace, but the style was fair.

Children's ponies. Judge Colonel Grant. 5 entries : Mr. Spink's Delight. (1);the 30th Lancer Country Lad and Miss Sybil Kenyon's Barty tied for second place. Master Felix Dredge's Pink Un (3). Winner ridden by Master St. George was a fine specimen of a childs pony. Other ponies were riddeu by owners.

NEW POINTS IN FOOT BALL RULES.

Burma Association Takes Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 17,

The Burma Atheltic Association has decided that the following points in connection with the rules should be brought to the notice of all Clubs and players when throwing out from Touch :—

"The feet of the thrower must be replaced that the natural position of his body is facing the field of play and not inclined towards either goal.

"A goal-keeper may not be charged or even touched by any player of the attacking side unless he is actually holding the ball or obstructing an opponent charging the goal-keeper whilst fisting the ball constitutes a foul. These remarks refer, of course, only to when inside the goal area a player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent. This rule is constanly being infringed and players are reminded that they must comply with it.

"The power of the Referee extends to offences committed when the play has been temporarily suspended and when the ball is out of play. The official decisions of the Council of the Football Association about any misconduct towards a Referee away from the field of play will be dealt with in the same way as if the offence had been committed in the field. If a player uses violent and bad language to a Referee, it will be deemed to be violent conduct within the meaning of Law 13. The Referees are also required to deal more effectively with cases of misconduct on the part of players officials and spectators."

MADRAS REGATTA.

Bombay and Home Crews.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 17.

In view of the Madras Boat Club Regatta to be held next Thursday the Poona crew arrived this morning. The following are the names and weights :—

Mr. J. Dorgan (Bow) 11st. 4lbs., Mr. J. Graham (2) 11st. Mr. F. H, Noke (3) 11st. 6lbs. Mr. E. Baldwin (Stroke) 10st. 10lbs. and Mr. P. Mortimer (Cox) 9st. 3lbs. The Gox will not arrive till Monday.

The Madras crew as re-arranged is :—

Mr. G. G. Armstrong (Bow) 9st. 6lbs., Mr. J. B. Cunliffe (2) 11st. 4lbs., Mr. A. H. Steele (3) 11st., Mr. G. R. Watkins (Stroke) 13st. 2 lbs., and Mr. F. H. Branson (Cox) 9st. 1lb.

POLO IN POONA.

Rain Prevents Play.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 17.

Owing to wet weather no games in the Polo ournament were played this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 3RD AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer, "Egypt," Captain J. R. London, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 3rd August She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Acrs, Mr H S
Barnard, Mr P H
Barker, Mr F
Bloss, Miss
Bowring, Mr and Mrs P H and infant
Bonford, Lt J S N
Bradshaw, Mr R E
Cohen, Mr L
Cordeaux, Mrs
Dunn, Mr W
Edmonds, Mr A M
Fry, Mr F W
Hardy, Mrs
Hewett, Miss
Imrie, Mr J W
Kirwan, Mr M
Macintosh, Mr C P
McGillivray, Mr G D
Nicholson, Mr F
Nicholl, Mr F M
Radcliffe, Mrs J E
Richmond, Mr J L
Thomas, Mr T D
Waters, Lt-Col G
Welwood, Capt M
Young, Mr B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allan, Mr G L
Ames, Mr and Mrs E H
Aspden, Mr J L
Bland, Mr R N
Baxter, Mr K R
Carter, Mr G
Chatterjee, Mr J C
Chakravati, Mr R
Chatt, Mr
Compton, Capt
Curry, Mrs L
Currie, Mr J
Davys, Capt S J
Dewing, Major R H
Evans, Mr D E
Everett, Mr J J
Falkner, Mr J M
Furnival, Mr J M
Gosney, Mr J D
Grimston, Major R E
Jewett, Mr R C
Kerr, Mr A M
Lamb, Mr F H E
McDowell, Mr J
Mogg, Capt H J Rees
Morris, Major and Mrs F
Nehru, Mr J
Nelson, Mr R A
Parsons, Mr F C
Porter, Mr W K
Ralfe, Mr
Tancred, Major T A
Thornton, Mr E R
Walter, Mr R S W
West, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Genl C A
Hopkins, Capt L E
Larmour, Mr C C
Richardson, Mr C W

FROM PORT SAID—Velisserades, Mr R

FROM ADEN.

Arnold, Miss
Leigh, Lt-Col
Mac onald Lt E N
Macrae, Lt W

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, Commander Haughton to Marseilles and London :—

Bartlett, Mr H
Barratt, Capt A L
Bennetta, Mr R
Blenkinsop, Mr H A
Butlin, Miss
Campbell, Mr H W
Darley, Mr B D C
Lavison, Mr A
Dewal, Mr G N
Drew, Major A B H
Fryer, Lieut Col L C
Gordon, Mr S L
Grey Mr
Haris, Mr Stephen
Hathornwaite, Mr J C
Hobbs, Mr H
Houseman, Mr E
Housington Hon Mr Justic
Kirkpatrick, Mr C
Lovick, Miss
Madras The Lord Bishop of
McRoberts, Mr W H
Miller, Mr and Mrs G
Montrevor, Mr L B
Parker, Rev and Mrs W A H
Pemberton, I M S, Lieut Col R
Richardson, R E, Mr J S
Sears, Mr and Mrs R H
Straker, Mr C H
Unett, Mr W
Veazey, Mr H C
Wright, Mr F A
Smith, Mr R M
Gethen, Mr B C and 2 children
Taylor, Mr G
Dawson, Mr W
Lloyd, Mr and Mrs
Maillard, Nurse
Collyer, Mr
Watson, Mr
Say, Mr
Holloway, Mr
Finlow, Mr
Burn, Mr R N
Erek, Major J C
Connors, Miss Irvine
Hughes, Mr
Major Mr
Hill, Mr W
Balfour, Miss
Grant, Mr T D
Hughes, Miss
Roy, Mr
Dawson, Mr H
Holmes, Major and Mrs G V
Mercer, Mr C H L
Rowan, Col and Mrs T C
Dalvi, Mr V G
Bangara, Mr M L
Narain, Mr L S
Williams, Mr C B
Smith, Mr G
Williamson, Mr R M
Watt, Mr J D
McCrea, Mr
Woodhead, Mr G E
Langran, Mr J
Paine, Mr
Burkitt, Sir W R
Adams, Mr F J C
Pillay, Mr

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IRRIGATION IN CEYLON.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, July 30, Lord Stanmore moved for correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor of Ceylon on the subject of irrigation works in that island. He expressed apprehension that the abolition of the Board which had hitherto dealt with this matter would restore many of the evils which its establishment was intended to remedy.

The Earl of Elgin, who did not oppose the motion, said there was no disposition to do otherwise than carry on the work of irrigation, and the Governor had every expectation that by the present arrangements he would be able to do so.

The motion was agreed to.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

In the House of Commons, on Saturday, July 28, Mr. T. L. Corbett asked the Prime Minister : Whether he intends, to introduce legislation giving effect to the unanimous Vote of the House of Commons against the opium traffic between India and China.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman : The answer is in the negative. I do not expect that legislation will be required to give effect to such measures as the Government may consider expedient.

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the Madras Estates Land Bill, now before the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras, provides that every ryot now in possession, or who shall hereafter be admitted to possession, of public cultivable land shall be deemed to have a permanent right of occupancy in his holding : whether Lord Hartington and Lord Kimberley vetoed a similar provision when proposed for Bengal ; and, if so, whether he will take steps to ensure that the distinction between resident or permanent, and non-resident or temporary, cultivator is duly considered before the Bill in its present shape is passed into law.

Mr. Morley : The Bill, since its introduction into the Madras Legislative Council in March 1905 has undergone very full consideration and extensive revision by a Select Committee, and before proceeding further with the Madras Government are submitting it for opinion to High Court. I must reserve my opinion on the subject for the present. The circumstances of Bengal, I am advised are not completely analogous to those of Madras.

GAMBLING IN THE MALAY STATES.

On Monday, July 30, Mr. Acland Allen asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies : Whether it is the practice in the Federated Malays States for the Government to form out the gambling establishments to the highest bidder ; and, if so, whether he can state what means, if any, are taken to restrict the growth of gambling among the Chinese mining population.

Mr. Churchill : The exclusive right of keeping public gaming-houses and of issuing licenses for gaming is farmed out. I am not aware whether the highest tender is always accepted, but doubtless as a rule the Government accepts the most favourable terms. The right is subject to certain regulations and restrictions, the principal of which are : That the existing accommodation for gaming shall not be increased without the written sanction of the Resident ; that the Resident may prohibit the issue of licenses for private gaming in any district ; that the public gaming shall only be permitttd within certain specified hours ; and that no wages of miners or other labourers shall be paid within the precincts of a gaming-house. I may add that it is the intention of the Secretary of State to review the general character of the regulations in the Federated Malay States when other public business of a more pressing character has been disposed of.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND PRIVATE WORK.

Mr. Sears asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether there is a Government order to the effect that no Government servant shall engage in private work while serving under their orders; whether the architect to the Government of Madras is allowed to undertake private work ; and whether the director of Public Instruction is in the habit of referring to the Government architect to pass and recommend for the education grants, plans prepared by himself, thus placing him in the position of passing his own designs for a grant, will he state what salary the Government architect receives, and whether there is a retiring pension attached to the office, will he cause a return to be made of the private works undertaken by this public official contrary to Government regulations.

Mr. Morley : There is a rule to the effect that no Government servant may engage in private work without the previous permission of the local Government. I am not aware whether such permission has been given by the Government of Madras to their consulting architect nor what condition may have been attached the permission, if granted ; but I will inquire. The present consulting architect is a Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department, with a salary of Rs. 2,000 rs. a month, who is eligible for pension under the rules applicable to officers of that department.

BENGAL SCHOOLBOYS AND SWADESHI MEETING.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that a number of schoolboys belonging to a Government school at Noakhali, in Eastern Bengal and Assam, have been expelled for attending a Swadeshi meeting ; and whether, having regard to the fact that orders have been issued for the unconditional reinstatement of schoolboys who had been expelled on so-called political considerations, he will issue instructions, that these orders shall be made general in their application to the whole province.

Mr. Morley : The attention of the Government of India is closely engaged on these matters, and I cannot say more at present.

CANCER IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether any statistics are now available in regard to the prevalence of cancer in India.

Mr. Morley : I understand that, in the forthcoming report of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, certain statistics as to the occurrence of cancer in India, derived from the information supplied by Indian Medical officers will be published.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India : Seeing that he has called for a report in regard to the hours of labour of women and young people engaged in the Bombay cotton mills, will he include in that inquiry women and young girls engaged as bricklayers and stonemasons labourers at Ahmedabad and other places in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Morley : The inquiry is confined to labour coming under the Indian Factories Act, and I do not propose to instruct the Government of India to enlarge its scope ; but I will call their attention to the subject of my honourable friend's question.

EXPORT WHEAT TRADE OF KURRACHEE.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been called to the fact that the amount of wheat arrived at Kurrachee for export in the month of June 1906 was only 155,426 tons, as against 175,728 tons in June 1905, and 186,873 tons in June 1904 ; that this decline in the Karrachee export trade is owing to the deficiency of rolling stock and of locomotive power on the North-Western State Railway ; and whether he will cause steps to be taken to prevent this injury to the prosperity of Kurrachee as a commercial port, occurring again in the future.

Mr. Morley : The arrangements for dealing with the grain traffic to Kurrachee were personally investigated last year at Kurrachee by the Railway Board in conjunction with the manager of the North-Western Railway. The provision of a large amount of additional rolling stock was sanctioned, including 125 locomotives and 1,600 waggons. In the calendar year 1905 the expenditure on rolling stock for the North-Western Railway was £257,000, and the expenditure this year will probably amount to a much larger sum.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S. SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, August 18.

There will be drill for Recruits in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next the 21st instant from 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.
Acts. Adjt. B. L. H.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

HOME.

COURT.—The King received at Buckingham Palace last week leading members of the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference. On Saturday his Majesty inspected and addressed the 3rd Battalion Scots Guards, about to be disbanded, saying he hoped that he, or at any rate his successor, might see a 3rd battalion of the Scots carrying the same colours again. The *North German Gazette* announces that the King will visit the German Emperor at Friedrichshof Castle this month.

KING ALFONSO and Queen Victoria of Spain arrived at Cowes on Wednesday morning on board the yacht Giralda, and were warmly greeted on landing. Their Majesties, with Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove to Osborne Cottage.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Wesleyan Conference last week passed a resolution against public management of the liquor trade.—"General" Booth is making a motor-car tour from Inverness southward.

COAL-TAR COLOUR JUBILEE.—The 50th anniversary of the discovery by Sir W. Perkin of the coal-tar colour mauve was held last week.

ELECTION.—In East Tyrone Mr. T. M. Kettle (N.) was returned with 3,019 votes, against 3,000 for Mr. W. J. MacCaw (U.).

LAW.—The House of Lords has dismissed the De Beers Company's appeal against assessment to income-tax as a company resident in the United Kingdom.—In the High Court, Mr. Justice Lawrence has awarded the plaintiff in Nathan v. Ogdens (Ltd.) £800 damages for breach of contract. The High Court has quashed an award of £400 given by a jury to a dentist as compensation for the loss of future practice owing to the change in his neighbourhood brought about by tramways.—Captain D. M. McLachlan has obtained a divorce, the co-respondent being a brother officer, Captain W. S. Whetherly.—The inquiry into the state of Lord Townshand's mind was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday.—H. Warren and R. Everett, for attempting to blackmail Mr. Mandeville and the London and Paris Exchange have been sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

LONDON.—The Royal Commission on the Police sat on Monday. M. and Mme. d'Angely failed to appear, and a witness from Paris testified that a woman whom she identified by a photograph shown to her had regularly received male visitors since May last in a room rented from the witness. On Tuesday police witnesses deposed that Mme. d'Angely was seen accosting men in London streets in March and April up to the time of her arrest.—The Rivers Committee of the London County Council recommend the cessation of the winter steamboat service on the Thames.

MR. W. J. BRYAN left for the Continent on Saturday, after speaking at a reception at the Irish Club in London.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The chances of salving the Montagu are diminishing.—The Channel Fleet has been visiting Scarborough.—The results of the battleship Britannia's trial are published.—The Prince of Wales visited Aldershot last Friday.—Lord Roberts presided last week at the annual meeting of the Society of Miniature Rifle Club.

PARLIAMENT.—The House of Lords, on July 26, discussed the regulations for religious instruction in the council schools of the country. On the 27th, the Labourers (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. On the 30th the reduction of the naval programme was discussed, and the Labourers (Ireland) Bill was amended. On the 31st, a statement by Lord Elgin as to the proposed Constitution for the Transvaal was debated by Lord Milner and Lord Lansdowne. On Wednesday the Education Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Lord Crewe, was criticized by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the House of Commons, on the 26th Irish votes for local government and the Chief Secretary's salary were passed after a discussion in which Mr. Bryce's administration was severely criticized. On the 27th, the Government's proposal to reduce the naval shipbuilding programme was set forth by Mr. E. Robertson, and discussed by Mr. Balfour and the Prime Minister. On Saturday a Government Bill was introduced to encourage the formation of small agricultural holdings and to amend the law as to crofters tenure in Scotland. On the 30th Mr. Gladstone announced the appointment of a committee to inquire into the probable effect of an eight-hours' day for miners. The Education Bill was read a third time, after speeches by Mr. Long, Mr. Asquith, Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Birrell ; a motion for its rejection being defeated by 369 to 177. On the 31st, on a Colonial vote Mr. Churchill expounded the Government's Transvaal scheme, which was criticized by Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Balfour. The vote was carried by 316 to 83. On Wednesday the House discussed the Report on Supply.

POLITICAL.—The National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations last Friday adopted the new scheme for the organization of the party. At a public meeting that night in the Albert-hall, Mr. Balfour spoke on the Education Bill, the Army reductions, and the future of South Africa.

THE POPLAR POOR LAW INQUIRY has ended. On the closing day, Mr. G. Lansbury, one of the guardian vindicated their policy.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION opened its annual meeting at York on Wednesday evening, when Dr. E. Ray Lankester delivered the customary presidential address.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Budget was presented on Tuesday.—The population of New South Wales on June 30 was 1,540,240.

Natal.—Colonel McKenzie states that the rebellion is over, but he doubts Dinuzulu's loyalty. He estimates that over 2,000 rebels were killed, and about 3,000 captured.

The Transvaal.—The South African Press is on the whole disposed to be favourable to the Transvaal Canstitution.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Two by-elections in Hungary have been won by Independence party candidates who do not support the Government.

CHINA.—Our Peking Correspondent, after a tour in Manchuria, describes the progress made with railway construction, and says that the Japanese and Russians are fulfilling their obligations regarding evacuation. The two main issues now are the opening of the treaty ports and the establishment of Chinese Custom-houses.—Chinese interference in the administration of the Customs causes increasing anxiety. There is friction at ever treaty port and Sir R. Hart finds his authority usurped in every direction.

CRETE.—The decisions of the protecting Powers in regard to reforms have been published at Canea. They are not approved by the Government officials.

EGYPT.—Despatches from Lord Cromer and Mr. Finday on the Denshawi trial and punishment are published.

FRANCE.—A commercial treaty is to be negotiated with Switzerland.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's declaration in favour of the limitation of armaments has not evoked French enthusiasm, though it seems generally thought that Great Britain is not actually endangering her naval supremacy.

GERMANY.—A major in the Colonial Department is charged with corruption.

RUSSIA.—The Labour and Social Democratic parties in the dissolved *Duma* have issued and appealed to the army and navy which affirms that all the acts of the present Government are illegal, and calls upon the army and navy to stand side by side with the Socialist and Labour groups.—All the revolutionary organizations have combined in issuing a manifesto to the peasants, which calls on the people to remove the local authorities and place in the hands of legally-elected representatives all State funds and capital.—A mutiny broke out on Monday night in the fortress of Sveaborg. The artillery went over to the mutineers and opened fire, and 500 men were killed and wounded. The mutiny still continues and causes great anxiety.—The new Premier, M. Stolypin says, the policy on which the Tsar has resolved is one of strong-handed reform. It is said that M. Stolypin has obtained help in his attempt to govern without the *Duma*.—Divergences between the Constitutional and Labour parties, at the conferences in Finland, have become accentuated. The Constitutional Democrats adhere to the line of pacific resistance.—Four of the Sevastopol naval mutineers have been sentenced to death.

OBITUARY.—Mr. J. L. Toole ; General. A. G. Raper ; Colonel. C. N. Judge : Deputy-Surg.-Gen. E. Taylor ; Colonel E. S. Ludlow : Sir A.R. Palmer ; the Reverend. Grenfell, of the Congo ; Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee ; General Padma Jung Bahadur Rana ; Mgr. the Hon. B. Feilding ; M. E. Rouse.—*Times.*

THE ORIENTAL MILLS DISPUTE.

A Test Case.

ON the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, who sat as an Appeal Court, delivered judgment in the suit of Veljee Sunderjee & Co., merchants, who sought to recover Rs. 15,000, with interest from Sarabhai Vajeshankar of Bhownagar, Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpall, and Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of Khimjee and Morarjee, sons of Jairam Naranjee, insolvents. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs at the hearing of the arguments before their lordships. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the first defendant ; Mr. Strangman and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the second defendant. The case had, in the first instance, been heard by Mr. Justice Tyebjee, and had extended to over twenty-five hearings, when the sudden illness of the learned Judge obliged him to go on leave to Europe, and he was unable to consider the evidence or to give judgment. This was, as Mr. Raikes remarked at the hearing, rather a difficult position for the Appeal Court ; for the Judges were asked here to decide a case in which they had not heard the evidence, nor had they the opportunity of observing the demeanour of the witnesses in the box. It was a suit of a much more important nature than would appear at first sight. Although no agreement had been arrived at to treat it as a test case, the decision delivered in it, said the learned counsel, was likely to govern several other important claims, now pending, of a similar nature, in which several thousand of rupees were at stake.

The plaintiffs' case was that they had lent in 1901 three sums of Rs. 5,000 each to Jairam Naranjee and Co., who had become owners of a mill, at a certain rate of interest. The respective sums were paid by them on the 27th August, 7th September, and 13th September. These, they asked, should be decreed to them, with interest and costs, against the defendants, who, they averred, were partners in the firm of Jairam Naranjee. The defendants represented the estate of Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and Morarjee Jairam Naranjee, insolvents. The plaint stated that the first two defendants and the insolvents were partners in the firm of Jairam Naranjee and Co. It was also alleged that the first two defendants had allowed themselves to be represented as partners in the firm and held themselves out as such, both previous to and at the time the ad ance was made by the plaintiffs. Both the first two defendants denied the partnership.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court at very great length, said the main question was one of fact, depending upon the application of evidence, whether each of the first two defendants was a partner in the firm of Jairam Naranjee and Co., for the purchase and working of the Oriental Mills, which belonged to Bai Avabai Petit. There was no dispute that the two insolvents were partners in the firm. On the whole of the evidence, their lordships arrived at the conclusion that the first defendant was not proved to have agreed to become a partner in the purchase of the Oriental Mills with Khimjee and Morarjee. Their lordships further held that the second defendant, Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpall, was liable to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs in respect of the sums lent by the latter to Jairam Naranjee & Co. Their lordships accordingly dismiss

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	88 1/16	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	98	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. India Sterling Loan	105	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	=	,,
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 5/8	=	,,
2 months hence	30 9/16	=	,,
Spot in New York	66 1-1	=	,,
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·18	=	— 1
Berlin cheques	20·46 1/2	=	— 3/4
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	,,
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8 ,,	=	,,
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 ,,	=	,,
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 ,,	=	,,
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 ,,	=	,,
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/4	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans	2 3/8	=	+ 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

WHEAT—Firm.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 50 1-2 + 1/4 Aug.-Sept. sellers firm.

Brown 47 2/4 A.-S. done firm.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 43 1-2 + 1/4 A.-S. done quiet but steady.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 5/8 + 1/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	dull
Manchester	quiet but steady
Total Sales	6,000
Spot	3·56—2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	8,000
Futures closed	easier

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
3·23	3·16	2/1
—3	—5	—4
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5/16	5·16	5·13
—4	—3	—3
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apr.**	**Apr.-May.**
5·20	5·22	5·23
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
Do. last year	8,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do. Continent	2,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·30
Futures, month of Dec.	9·50—1
Do. month of March	9·68—4

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later in consequence of bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-16—1/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·43—6
Do. month of Dec.	9·47—4
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16 Aug.

Cotton	1,080	bales.
Wheat	12,044	cwts.
Linseed	2,035	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,126	do
Gingellyseed	83	do
Poppyseed	273	do
Groundnuts	147	do
Castorseed	4,614	do
Rice	4,376	do
Myrabollams	nil	do
Cottonseed	2,622	do
Mowrasced	858	do
Gram	568	do
Joowar	2,188	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 7,75,680

Gold coin Rs. 93,000.

Ex s. s Egypt from London

Gold coin Rs. 2,25,000.

Ex s. s. Persia from Port Said.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

CROP reports from all sides continue satisfactory, and cotton plants are flourishing. The prolonged break in the rains over Khandeish, Berars and Central Provinces has so far been beneficial after the good rains in July, as they have enabled the ryots to weed their fields and do other agricultural operations, but a renewal in the rainfall is now being looked for, and the Meteorological Department predict that conditions are becoming more favorable for rain. In some districts the rainfall to date is excessive and a break is wanted at Broach and in parts of the Bengal districts. The first forecast of the cotton crop in the United Provinces states as follows :—

According to the reports received from selected landholders the total area sown with cotton is estimated at about 15 lakhs of acres, which exceeds by ten per cent., the last year's area amounting to 13½ lakhs of acres. The quantitative estimate is conjectural, but all information to hand points to a substantial increase in acreage.

The Punjab forecast has also been issued, but is not satisfactory reading. The area under cotton is estimated at 1,463,000 acres as compared with 1,835,600 acres last year.

The last crop was practically a total failure in the Central South-West Punjab on account of the ravages of the boll worm, and the decrease in area is attributed to this. Grasshoppers have done widespread damage almost everywhere to the present crop and consideable areas had to be resown. The further prospects of the crop depend largely on the prevalence of the boll worm, but it is impossible to express an opinion on this point at the present stage.

The exports from Bombay for the month of July as given in the following list, show a heavy deficiency as compared with the same period last year in almost every item.

The following are the total exports for the month of July 1906 compared with the same month 1905:—

	bales.	bales.
Cotton	87,171	158,019
Wool and Goat hair	3,553	10,406
	cwts.	cwts.
Linseed	143,698	353,538
Rapeseed	83,835	37,816
Gingellyseed	15,827	28,609
Cottonseed	204,145	191,299
Castorseed	111,019	85,174
Poppyseed	56,995	64,081
Mowraseed	6,980	28,466
Other seeds	2,448	13,131
Myrabollams	57,082	40,364
Wheat	35,450	2,54,336

The total shipments of manganese ore last month were 18,214 tons.

The shipment of Cottonseed is maintained and this is an article which now figures largely in freight engagements. The heavy falling off in Cotton, Linseed and Wheat accounts for the complaints of the dearth of bills in Bombay, of which so much has been heard lately. The shipments of Rapeseed should be noted, considering the fact that prices are now about 25 per cent higher than last year.

COTTON.

The market has been sagging throughout the week in Liverpool and America under the influence of excellent crop prospects and heavy bear pressure. The conditions at present seem to point to another record crop, and should these conditions continue and fructify, ruling prices are too high. We are now about on a par with the prices current this time last year, after which they took an upward turn due to the lower crop prospects. But the present conditions seem to point to a return of the prices ruling in the Spring of 1905. However, a critical time is still ahead, and any damage to the crop will certainly cause a re-action.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail advices :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August	10th..5·68	10·60
,,	11th..5·76	10·60
,,	13th..5·68	10·60
,,	14th..5·63	10·40
,,	15th..5·58	10·30
,,	16th..5·56	10·30

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January ; and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August	10th..5·32	9·72
,,	11th..5·35	9·75
,,	13th..5·25	9·71
,,	14th..5·20	9·63
,,	15th..5·21	9·51
,,	16th..5·16	9·50

The Bombay market remained dull and inactive throughout the week, until yesterday afternoon, when shipping houses came out as sellers of new crops and a fair amount of business was put through at declining rates. The crop prospects in India all round are very good and there is very little demand in Europe for our staple. Prices in Bombay were fairly well maintained owing to the absence of sellers, but when sellers came out to operate the bazar fell toff. In spot cotton there is very little doing. The mills are only filling immediate requirements and there is scarcely any enquiry for export. Moderate shipments are being made to Japan, but these are chiefly consignments for spot sale there.

The following are closing quotations which show decline of about Rs. 8 in Bengals, Rs. 5 in Oomra descriptions and Rs. 5 to 6 in Broach, compared with last mail.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	190
Do. fine	Dec.	,,	189
Do. fine	Jan.	,,	188
M G Dhamangaon fine	,,	,,	209
M G Nagpur fine	,,	,,	213
M G Khandeish fully good	,,	,,	193
M G K A K fine	,,	,,	203
H G Bengals fully good	,,	,,	175
M G Broach good	March	,,	232½

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	853	4,40,815	3,02,851
Central India	589	1,46,632	1,53,762
Barsee and Nuggur	714	1,49,821	1,37,461
Berars	467	4,95,288	5,67,273
Central Provinces	809	3,59,282	3,89,104
Total Oomras	3,432	15,91,838	1,50,451
Dhollera	827	1,89,356	96,390
Broach	379	2,12,218	2,06,739
Compta and Dharwar	2,319	92,171	1,33,274
Western	275	24,683	24,521
Bengals, N-W Provinces	1,269	3,11,370	3,74,425
Bengals, Rajputana	37	43,922	1,03,961
Sind	nil	30,629	93,117
Persian	130	2,327	2,488
American	nil	18,208	56,863
Egyptian	28	1,622	1,748
Other Sorts	nil	3,795	8,186
Total	8,687	2,521,939	2,654,163

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for week	Bales. 8,687
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 16th Aug.	25,21,939
Shipments for the week to Europe	5,341
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	762
Total	6,303

Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 16th Aug.

Europe	907,352
Japan	394,554
China	23,763
Coast Ports	26,838
Total	13,53,007
Afloat in harbour for Europe	6,627
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	11,176

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	2,000 ,,

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·26	5·18	5·18
plus 3	plus 2	plus 2
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·19	5·19	5·21
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5·22	5·24	5·25
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2

COTTON.—There is very little business passing at Colaba this afternoon. The enquiry for spot cotton is very meagre, and export houses are still offering to sell new crops at about the same rates as quoted above. Buyers are holding off.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—There was no important change during the past week and the market closes quiet but steady. Quotations are noted below.

RAPESEED.—Market has ruled very firm and prices are tending upwards. Some business was done by export houses in new crop.

POPPYSEED is strong and advancing.

CASTORSEED.—Steady with a fair demand.

COTTONSEED is also steady with some forward business doing.

MOWRASEED is strong owing to scarcity Rs. 7 was paid for cancelment of contracts as sellers were unable to fulfil engagements.

WHEAT.—The market is easier but there is nothing doing either for local mills or for export. Current rates are too high, but owing to the scarcity of rain in the Punjab, dealers are storing.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	55,672 cwts.
Linseed	17,673 ,,
Rape Rai and Mustard	11,927 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,666 ,,
Poppyseed	2,918 ,,
Groundnuts	966 ,,
Castorseed	15,846 ,,
Rice	35,015 ,,
Myrabollams	5,025 ,,
Cottonseed	39,179 ,,
Mowrasced	6,152 ,,
Gram	14,027 ,,
Joowar	6,831 ,,
Maize	3 ,,

WHEAT.—Tone easier.

White Delhi Ready	...	Rs. 4-12-0
Do. April.-May.	...	,, 4-11-0
Karrachee Sept.	...	,, 4-11-0
LINSEED.—Tone steady.		
Ready	...	Rs. 7-7-6
Forward Sept.	...	Rs. 7-14-0
April-May	...	Rs. 7-9-0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore. Ready	...	Rs. 8-5-0
Do. Forward April-May	...	Rs. 7-2-6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	...	Rs. 8-12-0
POPPYSEED.—Tone firm.		
Ready	...	Rs. 8-13-0
Forward April-May	...	Rs. 8-6-0
CASTORSEED.—Tone steady.		
Ready	...	Rs. 38-4-0
Forward Dec.-Jan.	...	Rs. 37-8-0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.		
15 per cent. Mixed Dec.-Jan		Rs. 39-8-0
25 ,, ,,		Rs. 39-0-0
COTTONSEED.—Tone steady.		
Dec.-Jan.	...	Rs. 17-8-0
MOWRASEED.—Tone strong.		
Ready	...	Rs. 7-0-0

FREIGHT.

The market is steady but the volume of business reported in the Bazaar is on moderate lines. The steamer 'Canara' has booked cotton for Antwerp at 11s. August shipment. For Dunkirk and Hamburg bookings arr reported 11s. 3d. soeds, September shipment. For December a small line was booked for Leith at 13s. No fixtures are reported this week. Nominal quotations are as follows :—

September 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. according to port and cargo.

October	12s. 6d.	p.p
November	13s.	,,
December	13s. 3d.	,,
Jan. to May	13s 6d	,,

MONEY.

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do.	9th Aug	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	9th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	10th do.	4	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	75,33,308	Decrease
Other Deposits	,,	22,02,361	Increase
Sundries	,,	1,40,018	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	8,56,981	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	,,	5,200	Decrease
Credits on Securities	,,	5,51,142	Increase
Loans do.	,,	13,76,124	do
Bills discounted & purchased	,,	11,14,846	do
Balance with other Banks	,,	77,971	do
Sundries	,,	20,356	Decrease
Cash	,,	91,42,467	do

As will be seen from the above statement the cash decline of 91 1/2 lakhs is due to a decrease in Government money of about 75 1/2 lakhs, an increase in Bank's investments of 8 1/2 lakhs, and an increase in Trade demand of 7 1/2 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance was 25 lakhs down, and that of the Bank of Madras 14 3/4 lakhs down. No change was made during the week in theofficial rate of the three Presidency Banks. The money market is firm at about the same rates quoted last mail.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the public sale on Wednesday Councils fetched 1-32d. higher than the previous rates, tenderers receiving 12 per cent. 60·10 lakhs was allotted in bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and 9·90 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d. Extras were afterwards allotted on balcutta, 20 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. and 1½ lakhs ills at 1s. 4 3/32d. For next week 80 lakhs is advertised. The total amount sold in the week ending Tuesday evening was 90 lakhs.

The mail of the 3rd August brings £70,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, £25,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following ouncil Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs	28,30,000
Bombay	,,	17,30,000
Madras	,,	14,30,000
Total	Rs.	60,30,000

The mail of the 10th August brings £1,60,000 silver and £80,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs	43,00,000
Bombay	,,	28,80,000
Madras	,,	5,60,000
Total	Rs.	77,40,000

The mail of the 17th August brings £100,000 silver and £90,000 gold to Bombay, £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and also the following ouncil Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	63,70,000
Bombay	,,	11,40,000
Madras	,,	6,50,000
Total	Rs.	81,60,000

EXCHANGE.

WHEN the week opened after the holiday, the few buyers of 3 m/st bills at 1s.4/7/32d. were quickly filled up and a little Cash Business at 1s.4¼d. was also put through. A good deal of forward business was on offer at 1s. 4¼d. and 1s.4 3/32d. but the delivery was too distant to suit purchasers and nothing was done. Generally the supply of Bills is extremely small and only for near delivery, Bank demand for ready delivery has been offering on many days at 1s.4 1/16d. but no one has any requirements in quantity. In forward telegraphic transfers there is no business reported even although September and October together can be had at 1s. 4 1/16d. Calcutta has been strong all the week and fancy rates have been current there.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s.4 1/32d.to1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight	D. A.	1s. 4d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	do.	1s. 4 3/8d. to 13/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	170 1-4
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	139
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	...	155 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	...	214 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market was quiet but steady early in the week at about 96 7/8 for cash and settlement. A reaction set in yesterday and with some enquiry from bears to cover previous sales the rate advanced to Rs. 97 3/16. A moderate business was done the past two days. At the close the tone is quiet.

3 1-2 per cent, cash	Rs. 97-1
1st settlement 30th August	,, 97-1
3 per cent cash	,, 86

		Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust	1922	104	4
4 per cent	,, ,,	1930	104	4
4 per cent	,, ,,	1932	104	4
4 per cent	,, ,,	1965	104	4
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal	1934	104	0
5 per cent	,, ,,	1946	104	0
5 per cent	,, ,,	Tansa	121	0
5 per cent	,, ,,	Sanitary	119	0
4 per cent	Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	12
4 per cent	,, ,,	1964-65	103	12

BULLION.

Silver is firm in sympathy with the home markets, where there is a good enquiry from both the Indian and the American Governments. Local prices advanced to Rs. 78/1 for the settlement, but to-day there is a slight reaction, and the closing rates are as noted below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	77	9	0
Do. 1st settlement	79	9	0
Do. 2nd do	77	11	0

PIECE GOODS.

The market during the past week has been quiet owing to the continued absence of up-country demand. Prices have declined 1 anna for Nainsooks and Mulls and 2 annas for most qualities of grey shirting. The offtake from godowns is very small and stocks have not declined. Dealers are willing to sell but up-country buyers are holding off with the hope of materially depressing prices here. Forward indenting with Manchester is entirely suspended in the meantime.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	87,000	47,000	3,000
Hongkong	73,000	68,000	1,000
	160,000	115,000	4,000

275,000 bales.

The local market is quiet but steady,

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL. Market steady and owing to small stocks prices are firm, Business is done mostly in yellow metal for forward shipment.

IRON AND STEEL. Market quiet except for hoops which are steady

Quicksilver. } Quiet and unchanged.
Pigiead. }

COALS.

The market is firm. In the beginning of the week a further small business was done in Seebpore August-September shipment at Rs. 12/8 which rate was subsequently refused.

SHARES.

Early in the week mill shares were steady, but later on they have declined due to holders parting with their stock and securing profits. Bank of Bombay Shares improved to Rs. 1,485 but close quiet at Rs. 1,482½ Railway companies are unchanged and quiet. Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs, 53g X.D. and Tapty Valley at Rs. 472 1/2 C. D. Press companies are also quiet. Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 577 1/2 and New Berars at Rs. 540. In miscellaneous companies Alcocks are in demand at Rs. 320. Marcks at Rs. 150, Thackers at Rs. 265, Telephones at Rs. 33. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 540 X. D. Badhams at Rs. 138, Port Cannings at Rs. 435, and Kemps at Rs. 220 X. D. In Mill shares Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 615, Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 1,035 ; Centrals after touching Rs. 2,155 close at Rs. 2,145, Colaba Land close at Rs. 1,145, Crescents, at Rs. 145. Currimbhais at Rs. 1,475. Chinas at Rs. 1,390. Connaughts at Rs. 640. Davids at Rs. 520 cum. dividend, Empress at Rs. 560 cum dividend. Howards Rs. 630. Jamsheds Rs. 187 1/2. Leopolds at Rs. 101, Kohinoors at Rs. 730 ; Maneckjee Petits at Rs 3,575, Standards at Rs. 1,435 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,625.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Deccan Cotton.

THE Preliminary Memorandum of the Cotton Crop for the Early Districts of the Deccan for the season of 1906-07, reads :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 8·1 per cent. of the total area under cotton crop in India. (Information up to 1st August). Reported area 17 lakhs acres ; 17 per cent. over last year and about double the average of corresponding forecasts. Increase general. Sowing commenced 10 days earlier than normal under favourable early showers. Crop flourishing in Khandesh which this year has 83 per cent. of Deccan crop. Elsewhere condition so far good but further rain needed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tarelo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	21
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	13
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	9	9	136
Total plague deaths to date	133,603		
Same date last year	9	9	85

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	8

A MEETING of Ambassadors at Ponstantinople on Aaugust 3 considered the British Memorandum sub-mitted to the European cabinets with regard to the management by the Public Dept. Aministration of the receipts from the 3 per cent. increase in the Customs duties. It is understood that the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments object to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the British proposals, considering them inopportune at the present moment. This paragraphs refer to the diminution of troops in Macedonia and the extension of the role of the militia and the gendarmarie.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The New Constitution.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHURCHILL.

IN the House of Commons, on July 31, there was a full attendance, and the statement of the Under Secretary for the Colonies with regard to the Constitution to be conferred on the Transvaal was awaited with eager expectation. From the Peers' Gallery the Duke of Argyll, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Lytton, Lord Courtney of Penwith, and other members of the Upper House looked down upon the scene, and in the adjacent galleries were many visitors, who showed by the close attention which they paid to every sentence which Mr. Churchill let fall, how great was the interest which they took in the subject. It was on the Colonial Vote in Committee of Supply that the statement was made.

Mr. Churchill, who was cheered on rising, began by describing the matter in hand as the most important business with which the new Parliament had as yet had to deal. In principle, he said, there was no difference on this question between the two sides of the House. The late Government declared repeatedly that it was their intention to grant responsible institutions to the new colonies ; the only point in dispute, therefore, was as to the time when the concession should be made. He was in a position to announce the decision at which the Government had arrived in regard to the Transvaal, "the nerve centre of South Africa." Responsible government was not for the present to be granted to the Orange River Colony, but there would be no unnecessary delay, and when the time came for conferring the boon on the colony the Government would be animated by a desire to secure the fair representation of all classes of the inhabitants and the effective expression of the will of the majority.

THE LYTTELTON CONSTITUTION

for the Transvaal he alluded to as having ceased to breathe before it was born—a description which was received with laughter. This Constitution, he argued, would have been unworkable. The guiding principle of his Majesty's present advisers had been to make no distinction between Boer and Briton in South Africa. They proposed to extend to both races the full privileges and rights of British citizenship. Having spoken in terms of praise of the work done by the West Ridgeway Committee, whose report in a complete form had only just reached the Government, he said it was proposed to proceed on the principles of "one vote one value" and of manhood suffrage. Adult males who had reached the age of 21 and who had resided in the Transvaal for six months were to be permitted to vote under the secrecy of the ballot for the election of members. From this privilege the officers and soldiers of the British garrison would be excluded. The Under Secretary next made an amusing reference to female suffrage, which he observed, had been brought to the notice of members of the Government on various occasions and in various ways. The Government had arrived at the conclusion that it would not be right to subject a new colony to the hazards of an experiment which we had not had the gallantry to face ourselves. Dealing with the question of electoral division he explained that the old magisterial districts would be preserved, and he gave the reasons why it had been decided not to have equal electoral areas. The question of proportional representation had been considered, but the South Africa Committee had advised that this expedient would be unpopular, and accordingly the Government had resolved to adopt for the protection of minorities the alternative method of single-member seats. The Under Secretary then examined the various schemes which have been propounded for

THE ALLOCATION OF THE SEATS

and criticised destructively the Lyttelton voters' list, which, he contended, was based on figures which were open to grave suspicion. Before that list could be taken as a basis it would have to be thoroughly scrutinised and revised, and that would take as long as the preparation of a new voters' list. After describing in detail the different proportions in which political parties in the colony had advised that the seats should be allotted between the Witwatersrand, Pretoria, and the rest of the Transvaal, he announced that the seats would be allocated, on the advice of the Ridgeway Committee, in the following way—34 to the Rand, including Krugersdorp Rural ; 6 to Pretoria : and 29 to the rest of the country. Lord Selborne agreed that this was a fair and just settlement. This Constitution rested neither upon symmetry nor no universal acceptance, but approached nearly to both. On this basis the Transvaal Assembly would be summoned. It would consist of 69 members, who would receive for their services adequate payment. They would be elected for five years. The Speaker would vacate his seat on his election, the reason for this being that the majority would be very small, and it would be a hardship to the party in power to deprive it of a very necessary vote. With regard to the Language Question, the Government were of opinion that in the Assembly there should be lingual equality. Therefore the practice in the Cape Colony would be followed, and members of the Transvaal Parliament would be at liberty to speak either in Dutch or English. He declined to speculate as to what would be the result of the arrangements of the Government. He could not tell how the British in the Transvaal would vote, for new social and economic questions had arisen ; but as there were more British voters in the Transvaal than Dutch it would appear to be in their power to obtain.

A BRITISH MAJORITY

should they desire to do so. He hoped, however, that the Government would be a coalition one, with some moderate leaders acceptable to all parties. Turning to what he called subsidiary matters, he said that the colonies would be empowered to terminate the existence of the inter-colonial council. There was to be a second Chamber. During the existence of the first Parliament, as a purely provisional arrangment, the members, numbering 15, would be nominaned by the Crown. Under the Treaty of Vereeniging the franchise could not be extended to the natives, and for their protection it had been decided that all legislation imposing special disabilities upon them must be reserved for approval by the Secretary of State for Colonies. Swaziland would remain under the administration of the High Commissioner. Dealing with the subject of native labour he said that recruiting privileges were to be conferred on the Robinson group of mines. In return for this concession the Robinson group would surrender the 3,000 outstanding licenses which they held. An experiment was to be made with a view to discovering what proportion of white labour could be employed with Kaffir labour, and this experiment was to be entrusted to Mr. Creswell. Upon Nov. 30 all recruiting of Chinese labour would cease. There would be a clause in the Constitution providing for the termination of the existing Chinese Labour Ordinance after a reasonable interval, so time would be given to the new assembly to take stock of its position and to consider the Labour Question as a whole. In the interests of British settlers a Land Board under the High Commissioner would be established to administer the funds advanced for the settler's assistance. Having put the Committee in possession of the views of the Government on the subject of

CLAIMS FOR WAR LOSSES

and on the question of the promised 30, 000,000l. war contribution he concluded, a speech which had been well received, by declaring that the proposals of the Government were interdependent and must be accepted as a whole or rejected.

Mr. Lyttelton, who followed, regretted greatly that the consideration of a matter affecting so vitally the destinies of South Africa should have been put off to be disposed of in one day in hot July. He questioned seriously the advisability of granting the Transvaal responsible government so soon after the war. The step was inopportune, and by deffering it much friction, passion, and conflict might be avoided. He wondered whether the Government had given this aspect of the matter the consideration which it deserved. He blamed them for committing themselves before they knew the facts, and for having made promises with rash precipitation. No hazardous experiment ought to be made in South Africa as long as there was marked racial division. Then, he reminded the Committee, there were German troops and a considerable number of Boer Volunteers in German West Africa. If there should be disturbances in Europe, the propinquity of these troops and Volunteers might be a serious factor in the situation we should have to face. This should have been thought of before the Government light-heartedly reduced our power. Undeterred by the presence of much explosive material the Government had granted the Transvaal responsible government in order that they might shelve on to other shoulders their responsibilities in regard to Chinese labour and the Civil Service of the colony. The Unionist Party could assume no responsibility whatever for the arrangements which the Government were making.

Sir C. Dilke, examining the leading features of the Ministerial plan, condemned the proposal for creation of a second Chamber. This he regarded as a concession to the gold magnates.

Sir G. Parker expressed concurrence with Mr. Lyttelton, while Mr. Rufus Isaacs, speaking as a Liberal Imperialist, thanked the Government for their policy, with which he was quite satisfied. After further debate of a not very interesting character Mr. Arnold-Forster asked the Government bluntly whether in their opinion the course they were taking meant

KEEPING OR LOSING SOUTH AFRICA.

There was, he remarked, a great deal of human nature left in the world. That being so, was it wise to offer to a people who had been unsuccessful in war the weapon of the ballot box. It was too much to imagine that in four years since the war the passions engendered by that great conflict had been completely allayed. Supposing a Boer majority were returned and were to use their electoral power for the purpose of recovering what had been lost in war, what protection would this country have?

In the course of a speech by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who dealt with the subject from the Labour point of view, Mr. Churchill stated emphatically that the Government intended to confer responsible Government on the Orange River Colony at the easliest possible moment.

Mr. Balfour, after some words of warning in regard to the seriousness of the native probleh, pointed out that what the country should be told was the justifying reason for giving Transvaal full autonomy at the present juncture. Of course all were agreed that it should be granted at a future time. The Government, he declared amid the cheers of his followers, were making a most dangerous, audacious, and reckless experiment. Was it conceivable that the Dutch would not use their voting power as a substitute for arms? In their position we certainly should do it. The memories, be it borne in mind, were memories of war and of the independence that preceded the war. Under the new Constitution, what was there to prevent the Assembly from making preparations for another war? The ministerial policy provided no security against imperial danger.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who rose as the hands of the clock were pointing towards 10, when the discussion was to end, said that in the whole of his parliamentary career he had never heard a more unworthy speech than that delivered by the leader of the Opposition. The right hon. gertleman tried to say more, but the Opposition refused to hear him. The word "unworthy" had hardly passed his lips before the Opposition broke out into a torrent of protesting cries, "Oh," "Shame." "Withdraw." The Ministerialists responded with vociferous cheers, and in the general clamour the closing words of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's outburst were lost. When he resumed his seat, the Chairman at once put the question that the Vote be agreed to, the standing order for the closure of Supply for the year having come into operation. The figures were—for the Vote 316, against 83.

MILAN EXHIBITION DISASTER.

Buildings Burnt Down.

DESTRUCTION OF NATIONAL ART TREASURES.

A great calamity has occurred to the International Exhibition by a conflagration which broke out at four o'clock the morning, before the mail left.

The fire has already destroyed two of the finest of the exhibition buildings, one of which contained Italian decorative arts and the other the section set apart for Hungarian exhibits.

The names which can be observed from all parts of the city caused great alarm and excitement, and crowds of people are flocking to the scene of the disaster.

BRITISH SECTION UNHARMED.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the buildings of the Exhibition now being held here. The flames originated in the Hungarian Decorative Art section, in the park, and spread rapidly to the other sections of decorative art, which are also housed in the park.

The firemen, who were hastily summoned, made great efforts to prevent the fire from reaching the goldsmiths' section and the fine art exhibition, which were seriously threatened. The Carabineers and policemen fearing that the flames might spread to the Fine Arts building, carried out all the pictures to the neighbouring paths. Some firemen and policemen were slightly injured.

It is believed that the fire at the exhibition was caused by the fusion of electric light wires. There is no ground for any suspicion of incendiarism.

A hundred and thirty firemen besides the troops are now working on the spot.

The fire has created a sensation in the city.

The decorative art sections of Great Britiain, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Japan, Persia, Turkey, and China were saved, but the Italian and Hungarian sections were destroyed, as was also a pavilion of the Italian architecture section.

The damage is estimated at about four million lire (£160,00).—Reuter.

The Rome correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that the damage is estimated at £500,000.

POINTS OF VIEW.

Any moderately active camel could give the average young man of to-day several points at the waltz,—*Globe*.

To Write well about the sea is to be the benefactor of those who live beyond the sound of the waves—*Times Literary Supplement*.

There is no such thing as the Oriental mind, it is only an excuse for